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REICH AGAIN NEARING LEAD IN CHEMICALS

German Industry Climbing Toward Pre-War Share of 28½ Per Cent

ANNUAL TURNOVER ABOUT $960,000,000

3000 Plants Carry on One of Most Valuable Trades—320,000 Employed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — The German chemical industry comprises 3000 works, has an annual turnover of 4,000,000,000 marks (about $960,000,000), and has almost reached its pre-war share of 28½ per cent of the world's chemical trade, according to a survey by a committee of experts, published, together with articles written by 39 prominent German chemical industrialists, in book form.

In these 3000 factories only 320,000 employees are occupied. This comparatively small number results from the peculiar character of the production of chemicals. Chemical combinations practically produce themselves and only a few men are needed to control the process.

The total turnover of the industry ranges between 3,600,000,000 marks and 4,000,000,000 marks. The owned capital totals almost 4,000,000,000 marks, while the invested outside capital amounts to about one-third, so that the turnover equals 77 per cent of the working capital.

In the chemical industry it is difficult to draw a line between main products and by-products and it is nearly impossible to describe one product as an end product, because almost every product is the origin of a new one. Thus it is not at all unnatural that German chemical industries should be closely interwoven with one another. This also fosters concentration. Thus the 16 large works in Germany, numbering more than 2000 workmen each, employ together 26 per cent of the employees in the industry and consume not less than

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Spanish Cabinet Decides to Lift Lid Off Press

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Freedom of the press is to be restored immediately according to a decision of the Cabinet, thus bringing in sight the termination of the censorship commenced by Gen. Primo de Rivera in 1923 as one of his first acts after the coup d'état. The Government thus shows a determination to allow propaganda during the period preceding the elections which Gen. Damaso Berenger, Premier, says will be held at the end of December or early in January.

The present Government has little to fear from the abolition of censorship as it rarely used this weapon to prevent attacks on its own policy, while attacks on high personages are still prohibited by a law concerning press articles of a defamatory character which the Government intends to apply rigorously. The cessation of censorship is likely to give a fillip to election propaganda which hitherto has been dull and practically restricted to Republicans and the National Monarchist Union, political successor to the Patriotic Union, the party of the former Dictator.

At the Cabinet meeting on Sept. 12, the Government decided to act energetically to terminate the speculation in national currency and provide toward the stabilization of the peseta on a gold standard. It is hoped, by controlling exchange transactions, which are now centralized in the Bank of Spain, to steady the peseta at a level which would permit stabilization without serious disturbance to economic conditions. It is not indicated whether the Government intends using the Bank of Spain's gold reserves or would have recourse to a foreign loan in order to carry out the final stage of stabilization.

Colombian Budget Set at $50,000,000

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—The Congressional Budget Committee, Sept. 11, recommended a $50,000,000 budget for 1931, thereby cutting $30,000,000 from the present annual expense of operating the nation. Francisco de Perez, Finance Minister, said the Administration considered the amount still $5,000,000 too high and that the committee would reconsider it.

The newspaper Espectador said that arrangement for an $8,000,000 loan was expected to be completed this week with the National City Bank of New York. This is separate from a $20,000,000 loan from American sources which President Olaya Herrera is expected to announce in a few days.

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.) — President Olaya Herrera and Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, head of the financial mission to Colombia, are conferring daily regarding steps to be taken to reorganize the financial affairs of the country. Representatives of American bankers arrived Sept. 11 from the United States to continue discussions which President Olaya initiated during the latter's visit to New York last summer.

United States Is Taken as Model by Rumania

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bucharest

REPLYING to a proposal to bring into the country American expert engineers to reorganize Rumanian industry, King Carol reconfirmed the original plan of sending Rumanian engineers to the United States for periods long enough to learn American methods.

The engineers, the King said, would be sent at the earliest possible moment, as Rumania is taking the United States as an industrial model and hoping to make itself into a little America.

Yachts Spread Sails for First of Cup Races

Light Breeze and Some Fog Greet Shamrock and Enterprise Off Newport

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWPORT, R. I. (On Board Race Committee Tug Susan A. Moran)—With the blue ensign of St. George and the Stars and Stripes waving together in the breezes sweeping across Newport Harbor, the yachts Shamrock V and Enterprise cleared their decks for the contest for the greatest of international yachting trophies, the America's Cup.

The start of the initial race came at 11:55 a. m., Sept. 13, following a 15-minute postponement to await the clearing of a fog, which had held over the course during the early morning.

Near by, the waters of Brenton's Cove harbored a flotilla of pleasure craft such as has never before been seen here, even in the heights of the summer season, to see the Shamrock, under the burgee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Bangor, Ire., make Sir Thomas Lipton's latest attempt to lift the historic cup which is defended for the New York Yacht Club, by the Enterprise.

Great ocean-going steam and motor yachts, displacing thousands of tons, fringe the fleet of smaller craft which comprise the moving gallery for the races. Over them tower the lofty masts of the Enterprise and Shamrock — sleek craft, evenly matched, which are bearing on the highest traditions which have marked 13 previous matches for the America's Cup.

From early dawn awaiting the start of the initial race of the series, yachtsmen, landsmen and experienced tars scanned the horizon for indications of the day's weather.

Crews Turn Out Early

The crews on both boats turned to at sunrise with the customary deck scrubbing, and after breakfast, which was served on their respective tenders, overhauled the sail lockers for the canvas of the day.

On board the big barge Killarney, which houses the foreign tars, the men brought out one of the three

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ALLEN REPORTED WINNER IN MOTOR LIABILITY RATES

Readjustment Expected to Follow Meeting With Insurance Head

Gov. Frank G. Allen's proposals with regard to motor liability insurance in Massachusetts will be reflected in a readjustment of the prepared 1931 insurance rates, which will be announced Sept. 15, it was indicated following a meeting Sept. 13, between the Governor and Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner.

It was intimated that the meeting would result in the probable inculcation of a personal demerit system in the present state insurance system, and a possible cut in the proposed increases. Immediately following the meeting the Governor stated that he thought his letter of Sept. 12 to Mr. Brown, in which he called the present system a boon to unscrupulous prosecutors and "fake" accident claimants and advocated a general "cleanup" of the service, would make a difference in the filing of claims and in their settlements and for this reason insurance companies would need less money to carry on their activities.

The Governor also announced that he had received a communication from Joseph E. Warner, attorney-general, declaring that a system of personal demerit could be put into operation under the existing system.

Owners See Ray of Hope

As a result of the Governor's formal entry into the compulsory automobile insurance controversy, Massachusetts automobile owners see more than a ray of hope that the proposed increase in rates has struck an insurmountable obstacle. While the Governor's word is not final in preventing the new rates from going into effect, it is believed that his judgment will be pertinently considered.

Governor Allen proposes to fire his next gun to eliminate unscrupulous methods in the insurance field at the Massachusetts Legislature with a series of recommendations designed to remedy the situation.

"The number of unscrupulous doctors and lawyers who today thrive on fake accident claims" was called a reproach to the administration of justice by the Governor in his letter. Instead of increasing the rates, he proposed that the State increase its efforts to eliminate the unscrupulous element.

Increasing insurance rates will soon make it prohibitive to own a car, he continued, and added that a few indictments for conspiracy and perjury would do more to solve the problem than an increase in rates.

"In fact," he said, "I have no hesitation in saying that the elimination of fraud in accident cases would bring about a substantial reduction in rates. In my opinion the number of unscrupulous doctors and lawyers who today thrive on fake accident claims is a reproach to our administration of justice. This statement requires no statistical elaboration. It is notorious.

Because the Governor saw no indications on the part of insurance companies, bar associations, medical societies or public prosecutors to bring

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Call for Larger Dry Law Staff Opens Stiffer War on Alcohol

Prohibition Director Enlists Help of States and Cities in Campaign—Normal Dry Vote of 300 Expected in Next House and Increase in Senate

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As an earnest of his aggressive efforts to enforce the dry law, Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, announced Sept. 13 that he would ask for 500 more dry agents and an additional $2,200,000 from Congress in the next budget. This was the outstanding event in a discussion of prohibition that transcended other topics in the capital following the state primaries.

With the increased amount to be asked from the budget the total enforcement cost will be raised to $11,200,000, plus $6,000,000 expended on the industrial alcohol division by the Treasury Department. In addition to the 500 dry agents, Colonel Woodcock will seek 24 special inspectors to check permits issued by the bureau of industrial alcohol.

Encouraged by the result of his tour of inspection in the states surrounding Ohio known as the Ohio District, Colonel Woodcock declared that Detroit is drier than ever before, because of the campaign against graft being waged in the city. Colonel Woodcock will parry through the same check-up on progress of local administrators in New England in enlisting state and municipal assistance. Without such local assistance, Colonel Woodcock states, enforcement will be impossible.

While Colonel Woodcock was making a statement regarding his tour, dry organizations in the capital and men of both sides in politics were carefully weighing the results of the recent primaries. Dr. F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement denying that the returns showed a shift in dry sentiment. This was accompanied from the capital by an announcement from Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, that he did not regard national prohibition as a success and that the Democratic national convention in 1932 would name a man favorable to repeal.

Dr. McBride in answer asserted that Mr. Wheeler had not been listed as a dry and that his statement was just

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RUSSIA'S GRASP ON GRAIN TRADE INCLUDES SHIPS

Discarded British Vessels in Mediterranean Hired for Black Sea Cargoes

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Alleged dumping of Russian products on the British market has sent up shipping freight rates for steamers bringing grain and other products from Black Sea ports by 18 pence per ton. It has also depressed prices for American wheat here, though reports are still arriving of the scarcity of food, including bread, in northern Russia.

The South Russian outpouring of grain is finding employment in particular for a number of discarded British vessels now in the hands of Greek and Italian owners who trade in the sheltered waters of the Mediterranean. These ships are being chartered freely by Soviet authorities to proceed to the Black Sea in ballast.

The Scottish National Agricultural Committee, representing all the chief North Britain cultivators' associations, including the Farm Servants' Union, published Sept. 13, a united manifesto declaring for the "prohibition of dumped or subsidized imports of barley, oats and their products or the imposition of a countervailing duty."

Meanwhile, the Empire protectionist organs are shouting at the British consumer to boycott Russian products. Lord Beaverbrook's organ, for example, says in capitals across its front page Sept. 13: "Wheat Still Falling."

It adds below this caption, "Housewives who buy loaves made from Russian wheat are assisting the Soviet Government to exploit hungry millions in Russia. They are also helping to bring about the ruin of British farmers and employees."

Canada Drafts Measure to Stop Goods Dumping

OTTAWA (AP)—Legislation designed to prevent the dumping of foreign goods in Canada will be introduced in the House of Commons by the Conservative Government.

E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, in explaining his resolution calling for amendments to the dumping clauses of the Customs Act, said Canada has become the dumping ground for the world and the principal sufferer from unfair trade practices.

"The United States," he said, "has taken great precautions to prevent the dumping of surplus goods into that country. But at the same time the merchants and manufacturers of the United States have found Canada a convenient place to unload surplus products."

He said one of the provisions of the proposed government bill would increase the valuation of imported goods by making the fair market value not less than the wholesale or jobber's price in the country of origin. Ad valorem duties are based at the fair market value.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN FORM NEW SOCIETY

Object Is Complete Equality With Men Throughout World

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — A new organization, known as the Equal Rights International, has been formed here. It will work for the complete equality of women throughout the world by endeavoring to obtain the allegiance of all nations to an equal rights treaty, which has as its major article the simple statement that "the contracting states agree that upon the ratification of this treaty, men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."

"This International is the outcome of the realization by the women of many different nations that progress in every form is international, and that the position of women in one country is affected profoundly by their status in all others," said Mrs. Helen Archdale, the chairman. She pointed out that seven European states, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, Prussia and the City of Danzig had already written the ideal of equality into their constitutions.

"The status of women," Mrs. Archdale said, "has become a matter of international importance demanding international action."

The new organization has immediately set itself at work in bringing before the delegates of the League of Nations Assembly the objects of the equal rights treaty.

Provisional officers of the newly formed organization include: Chairman, Mrs. Helen Archdale, Britain. Members of the international council, Countess Maria Loschi, Italy; Miss Alice Paul, United States; Viscountess Rhondda, Britain; Madam Van Der Schalk-Schuster, Holland, and Mrs. Jessie Street, Australia.

Noted Frenchmen's Memoirs to Appear

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Publication of the memoirs of two famous Frenchmen is imminent. In addition to the memoirs of Marshal Foch which are being eagerly awaited, it is learned that President Doumergue is finding time, in spite of his heavy official program, to write the story of his political career.

The publication date for the Foch memoirs, of which an English translation has been prepared by Col. T. Bentley Mott, former American military attaché at Paris, has been set for Jan. 23, 1931. In dealing with the differences of opinion which sometimes arose between him and General Pershing, Marshal Foch said that love refrained from personalities and contented himself with presenting the point of view of each. Additional interest attaches to the Foch volume in view of General Pershing's recent statement that his memoirs will be ready in a few months.

CUBA ACTS TO BLOCK REVOLT ATTEMPTS

HAVANA (AP)—To forestall revolutionary attempts the Government of President Machada instituted Sept. 12 heavy guards about railroads, highways and government buildings throughout the island.

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CANADA STYLED WORLD'S PRIZE DUMPING GROUND

Bill Aimed at United States —$20,000,000 Relief Debate Progresses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—After three days of rather hard sledding the bill providing $20,000,000 for the relief of unemployed passed its first and second reading in the House of Commons.

Although the Opposition leader, W. L. Mackenzie King, refrained from pushing its suggested changes for the better safeguarding of the distribution of the money to the point of a division, he and many of his followers seemed fearful lest political influences would enter in and largely nullify the expected benefits. They stressed the danger of handing over large sums of money to the provinces and municipalities without further check than was provided in the bill, and urged that the Government should submit a detailed list of the proposed works that would be undertaken in order to give work to the unemployed or else include the federal examination of their accounts.

"To insist upon what they asked, declared R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, constituted an insult to the provincial governments. The House was dealing with the affairs of the people of Canada. How could it depart from the fundamental basis that it must provide the machinery for the auditing of its own accounts but that it could not interfere in the jurisdiction of either the province or the municipality?

The chief support from the left of the Speaker came from J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, who felt that it was unreasonable to expect Mr. Bennett to enumerate the list of proposed works at this date and assured him that the country would be lenient in permitting his Cabinet large powers at a time like this. What the country wanted was action in a time of emergency such as this, he concluded.

A few minutes before adjourning, Edmond B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, moved the second resolution aimed to meet unemployment, namely, an amendment to the Customs Act to prevent the dumping of foreign surpluses upon the Canadian market. Such a clause was necessary in a country such as this, he said, which was now "the prize dumping ground of all the world," for the reason that it had no proper protective law against other countries.

Firm Foundation for Peace Urged at Rotary Parley

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The present emotional reaction against war, strong as it is, must be enforced by something even more potent, to render it as lasting as world peace, Canon W. Thompson Elliot of Leeds, Eng., declared, Sept. 12, at a gathering of 700 business men representing 20 countries at the first Regional Rotary Conference ever held in Europe.

"This reaction," Canon Elliot continued, "has its basis in the feeling of the horribleness of war, but this foundation is too insecure. Nor must it rest upon an appeal to fear."

In his opinion the only motive which can reach across the barrier between the generation that fought the war and the generations which will only read about it, is a positive appeal of peace as an active, dynamic, constructive cooperation between the nations.

In welcoming the gathering, Almon Roth of California, president of Rotary International, said that the fact that the so large a number of representatives had come long distances to attend, showed how strong was the world's desire to forge bonds of friendship by ideals of "service before self" and "he profits most who serves best."

"The time has come," Mr. Roth continued, "when all nations of the globe should share in the administration of Rotary."

Drys Urged to Vote at Primary Tuesday

URGING the dry vote to get out to the state primaries on Tuesday, Sept. 16, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes, state president of the W. C. T. U., has issued an appeal to the voters.

"It is absolutely imperative that the dry candidates should be nominated," Mrs. Ropes said. "The day to vote is the day of the primary, not the day after. Your vote is as important as any other. Every vote counts. We should make every effort to get to the polls."

The primaries are open in Boston from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m. In the other cities and towns in Massachusetts the times of opening and closing are announced by local boards.

Bright Future Indicated by Labor Offices

Upward Trend Is Reported in Many Industries, Department Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While the volume of employment in August showed little change, a "brighter outlook" developed at the close of the month toward employment prospects for the next 30 or 60 days, according to the Department of Labor.

A slight upward trend in the shoe industry, particularly in the New England states, was evidenced and in some localities the shoe factories worked on overtime schedules. While operations in the textile industry as a whole remained unsatisfactory, some improvement in this industry was noted in a few localities, it was reported.

"Operations continued on a curtailed basis in the automobile and iron and steel industries, but there was an upward tendency apparent toward the close of the month in certain branches of the iron and steel industry," the department adds.

"The forces engaged in the shipbuilding and repair yards, particularly those located along the Atlantic seaboard, were increased with every indication that the high level of employment maintained in these yards during the last 30 days will be continued. There was a marked improvement in production and employment in the anthracite mines.

"Outdoor work provided employment for thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers in practically every state. Building remained below the average usually apparent at this period of the year. The large volume of highway construcution that has been under way for the last few months showed a further expansion.

"In spite of adverse weather conditions in certain sections of the country, a large army of men were employed in the agricultural areas. Government, state and municipal improvements, including considerable telephone construction and utility extension work, provided employment for a great many skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled laborers."

Five-Day Week Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Backed by civic leaders, plans are under way to promote employment in San Francisco through the adoption of a five-day working week.

The program contemplates some sacrifice on the part of those who have steady employment, calls for the speeding up of projects that might be delayed until next summer and urges all home owners and householders to make needed improvements to make them conform with city regulations.

Printers Reject Plan

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—A proposal to adopt the five-day week was voted down Sept. 12 at the annual convention of the International Typographical Union. The delegates agreed the question should be settled by the local unions.

BRITISH VOICE ULTIMATUM OVER TARIFFS

Unless Nations Ratify the Truce Convention, Britain Will Denounce It

ECONOMIC REDUCTION EMPHATICALLY URGED

European Federation Plan to Be Explained in Detail by M. Briand

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — In a weighty address reviewing the causes of the world economic crisis, William Graham, President of the British Board of Trade, announced to the Assembly of the League of Nations on Sept. 13 that the British Government intends to ratify the commercial convention signed at the tariff truce conference, but issued a plain warning that unless negotiations tending toward the actual reduction of tariffs take place soon the British would denounce the treaty on Feb. 1, 1931.

The economic intransigence of most of the delegations to the Assembly was clearly manifested during Mr. Graham's speech, for as he made a succession of important points, the British delegates alone applauded. The atmosphere plainly indicated that despite the desperate economic plight of many nations freer trade was far from being accepted as a solution. It seemed as if Mr. Graham was directing arguments against a stone wall.

The British delegate ably outlined the changed world conditions since the last Assembly of the League, which has led to further elevations of the already mountainous tariff barriers. The sinking of commodity prices, the rising unemployment and retail prices which failed to keep pace with the downward slump of wholesale prices were the outstanding phenomena. Economic nationalism expressed in the rise of tariffs and devices tending toward protection were no cure for trade ills, said Mr. Graham. Indeed their tendency was inevitable to make matters worse.

The convention signed in March, 1930, Mr. Graham said, fell far short of the aims of free traders. It was only applicable for one year, until April 1, 1931. However, it imposed the obligation of no increase in existing duties or new levies during the year. Within that period the signatories were obligated to confer and draft practical measures to lower the existing tariff walls. Yet, Mr. Graham said, few countries had ratified the treaty, although ratification is urgently called for before Nov. 1, 1930.

British to Deposit Document

He announced that the British Government would shortly deposit its ratification. After November definite work is scheduled to begin for the reduction of tariffs before the period of the truce expires. Unless a conference to validate the previous work of the tariff truce conference work was held soon, Mr. Graham announced that governments (like Britain) who favored freer trade would be forced to revoke ratification.

This definite ultimatum of the British Government accentuates the desperateness of the situation of the League's economic activities. Yet so far the Assembly manifests an attitude of defeatism. But Mr. Graham himself indicated the most satisfactory alternative to the general tariff reduction measures by advocating a concentration upon the lowering of tariffs in group commodities. Textiles, machinery and other basic products upon which some prima facie agreement is to be expected, offered according to the British view the best practical promise of lowering trade barriers. Mr. Graham concluded that the road to world restoration lay only in cutting gaps in the wall of protectionism.

The Assembly now expects the week of Sept. 15 to be the occasion of an extended debate upon the European Federation plan. It is announced that Aristide Briand intends to deliver an exceedingly detailed examination of the project, while representatives of the other great powers will reply in kind. The immediate fate of a pan-Europe rests in the hands of the Assembly. It is not definitely decided whether the plan should now be scrutinized and debated in the sixth commission or whether an ad hoc committee shall first be constituted. In any case an ad hoc committee is expected finally to emerge.

The first few days of the Assembly have been somewhat tempered by the forthcoming German elections on Sept. 14. Observers in Geneva trace in several acts of the Council and Assembly a desire to indicate to the German electors that Locarno and Geneva and the policy of Dr. Stresemann offer after all the best instrument for German foreign policy. The Council's action on the evacuation of the Saar Basin is held to be extremely interesting. The Sept. 8 meeting was unable to record the decision to remove the last French and Belgian troops.

Curtius-Briand Negotiation

It was indicated that Dr. Julius Curtius must negotiate with M. Briand for a concession. Then on Sept. 12, the Council registered a "glorious victory" for Dr. Curtius and the policy of Dr. Stresemann which Dr. Curtius repeatedly maintains he represents. M. Briand's absolute silence on the subject of the evacuation of the Rhineland and the revision of treaties is also believed to be for the purpose of preventing giv-

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British Built First Big Commonwealth

* * *

Sermon on Mount Is Called True Basis of Empire

* * *

Great Step Gained Toward World Unity

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In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conference may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

In the following article, second of the series, Lionel Curtis, offers a remarkable answer to the question, "What is the British Empire?"

By LIONEL CURTIS

Hon. Secretary and founder of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and author of "The Commonwealth of Nations" and other publications. Mr. Curtis had an important share in the introduction of the present system of government to South Africa, India and the Irish Free State.

LONDON—When a race has added a truth to the sum of knowledge by which men live, its history reads like a record of failures to rise to that idea. The Children of Israel first saw that, as God is one, so He cannot be touched with the hand or seen with the eye. Yet their history, as written in the Old Testament, is a record of reversions to the worship of idols. And so with the English people. Their contribution to civilization is a practical method by which men can govern themselves.

Their history is strewn with failures to realize the ideal upon which that method is based. Yet as the modern world owes to Israel the conception that God is one, so it owes to England the ideal of the commonwealth.

This statement calls for some qualification. The theory of the commonwealth was first realized in the city republics of Greece and Italy. The civilization born of that ideal spread to the whole Mediterranean and so connected the lives of all its peoples that a common law and a paramount government were needed to control their relations. The Greco-Roman world, failing to discover how to base that government on the idea of the commonwealth, resorted to monarchy. The result was the empire of Rome.

To understand the idea of the commonwealth, we must try to grasp what monarchy means. It rests on the idea that as men cannot know how to order their relations to each other, or to put the interests of others before their own, God has given to one ruler the knowledge required for the task and an absolute authority to give effect to that knowledge. The whole duty of the subject is unquestioning obedience to the monarch. Rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft.

The idea of the commonwealth rests on the belief that men can by experience learn to order their mutual relations, and also to put the interests of others before their own. The Greeks and Romans were the first to

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Argentine Revolt Put on Legal Basis by Decree of High Court of Republic

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The National Supreme Court issued an extraordinary decree, Sept. 13, affirming legality of the de facto Government and excusing its use of the military as necessary to assure peace and order in the nation, the Government was said to have dedicated itself to maintenance of the Constitution and fundamental laws of the state.

The Finance Ministry said that a $50,000,000 loan from the Chatham Phoenix Corporation of New York, expiring Oct. 1, would be renewed in accordance with terms of contract with the Chatham Phoenix or any other corporation which offered more convenient terms.

In renewing the obligation, the Ministry said that it would take into account offers of money received from various institutions this week, including some from the United States, at the same time giving the Chatham Phoenix company preference.

An official Government communiqué issued Sept. 13 said the deposed president of Argentina, Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, was under arrest and would not be allowed to leave the country. The communiqué cleared the status of the former official, who Thursday morning was placed aboard the cruiser General Belgrado, presumably for transportation to Montevideo or other place of exile.

The status of arrest for the deposed President aroused some speculation as to an ostensible change of heart in the new Chief Executive, Gen. Jose Francisco Uriburu, who in interviews early in the week said that Dr. Irigoyen would be allowed to go where he wished.

MONTEVIDEO (AP)—So numerous have become exiles from the Argentine here since the military coup which overthrew the régime of Dr. Irigoyen that one Montevideo newspaper has started a special page for Argentine political news.

Columbus Made Voyage to America Before 1492 Trip, Peruvian Affirms

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP)—The assertion that Columbus's trip to America in 1492 was really his second journey there has stirred up world-wide reverberations.

Prof. Luis Ulloa, director of the Peruvian National Library at Lima, started the discussion by an address before the Americanists' Congress here Sept. 10. Dr. Ulloa said Columbus first visited America on a voyage with Danish corsairs, who traveled from Ireland to the American continent.

"After eight months' study among Spanish archives in Madrid, where I found much hitherto unknown and authentic material, I can definitely assert that Columbus paid his first visit to the New World by way of Ireland, Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland," said Dr. Ulloa. "This was before . . . he was in contact with the Spanish King.

"This same Columbus, who later captained Spanish ships to the West Indies for a time, was a comrade of Danish corsairs.

"Documents which I found further showed that Columbus was not identical with the son of the Genoese wool weaver, Domenico Columbus, but with a Catalonian corsair who rebelled against King Juan II of Aragon. He was also a relative of a corsair named Casanova-Couillon, who was in the service of Louis XI of France.

"Many assertions hitherto made about Columbus rest upon documents either freely invented by historical writers or forged and changed. The text of Columbus's negotiations with the Spanish King in 1492 also show undeniable signs of 'doctoring.'"

Dr. Ulloa said the famous letter of Envoy Puebla, held to prove that Columbus was of Genoese origin, never existed. He said the much-quoted Columbus will, dated 1497, must be discarded as a falsification.

Dr. Ulloa said that the most valuable documents supporting his assertions were a memorandum made by Columbus for the executors of Queen Isabella's estate, dated 1505, and another by his son Diego, dated 1511. Another document, he said, is a declaration made by Bernhard Columbus before the Genoese Senate in 1583. He said he also had a deposition signed in Madrid in 1594 by a number of Genoese and Italian witnesses.

To support his statements, Dr. Ulloa produced before the assembly the original texts upon which his conclusions were based, with a number of code letters written by the Spanish envoy to England in 1496. He produced fifteenth century documents regarding the ancestry of Giacomo Casanova, adventurer, with whom he connected Columbus, and the corsair or freebooter, Casanova-Couillon.

FIVE-DAY WEEK AND A SHORTER WORKDAY SEEN

Babson Speakers Believe Both Imminent and Jobs Promised for All

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Progressively shortened working schedules, smoothing out of seasonal variations, and regulation of production through planning far ahead were the outstanding recommendations for solving the problem of employment stabilization at a round-table discussion on labor and wages at the seventeenth annual national business conference at Babson Park on Sept. 12.

The practicability, and in fact the imminence, of the five-day week and the shorter working day were stressed by nearly all the speakers, who were generally optimistic about both the immediate outlook and the ultimate possibility of reducing unemployment to a negligible minimum.

That the United States might well learn from Russia's five-year plan of economic development the value of planning far ahead, over a period of 10 years or more, was recommended by Dr. Royal Meeker of New Haven, Conn., political economist and labor expert.

Dr. Meeker defended the machine from the charge made by Creighton Hill, labor consultant of the Babson Statistical Organization, that "technological unemployment, rather than business depression," is at the root of the present situation. Since the earliest days of civilization, Dr. Meeker declared, pessimists have voiced the same cry, and always machinization has resulted eventually in increased rather than decreased employment.

"The percentage of men out of work today from 'technological causes' is not anything like as great as it was in England during the industrial revolution," Dr. Meeker asserted.

"It is not the high daily wage, but the dependable yearly average income, which counts," he declared. Enlarging on this statement, he pointed out that "New Haven firms are now making Ford accessories at a wage rate of $2.50 a day, while Ford's $7-a-day men are out of work."

Unemployment is nothing more than a "preventable industrial accident," Mr. Meeker said, and therefore he favored government unemployment insurance for the protection of the workers. The whole problem could be settled, he said, by regulation of production in accordance with careful plans over a long period.

A warning against unjustified expansion of business firms was issued by Meyer Bloomfield, industrial consultant of New York, who told the round-table gathering that there is a sane and rational limit to the size of business organizations, beyond which it was dangerous to go. "There is such a thing as bigness being disastrous," he said.

It was pointed out that the United States might profit by the example of France in that regard, for the little businesses of that country seem to be in a very sound condition at present.

Asked why labor has taken a wet attitude on the prohibition question, Mr. Hill replied that "there is no such thing as a 'labor attitude' on prohibition, nor on any other question." The trend of organized labor has been distinctly away from any concerted action on national political questions, he said.

Doctors Lessening Use of Alcohol

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Less and less use is being made by the medical profession of alcohol in the treatment of disease, said Dr. Courtney Weeks, one of the leading temperance advocates among the medical profession in Great Britain, who addressed the sixtieth annual breakfast of the National Temperance League, which was held here in connection with the meeting of the British Medical Association.

The first of these breakfast meetings was held in Leeds, Eng., in 1869, amidst a great doubt as to whether the idea of total abstinence would be favorably received. Physicians were just launching into a new practice, that of restricting the use of alcohol as medicine.

Since then important progress had been made. Some of the leading men in the medical profession all over the world had become temperance advocates.

Standard Acts to End Oil War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Seeking a solution for an admittedly serious situation in the oil industry, the Standard Oil Company of California on Sept. 12 announced an increase of 1 cent in the retail price of gasoline in this State.

At the same time the company announced a cut of from 8 to 12 cents a barrel in the price that it will pay for crude oil.

The changes are effective Sept. 22. Action of the company followed the recent suggestion of Herbert R. MacMillan, president of the California Oil & Gas Company, in a letter to Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, that either the cost of raw material be decreased, wages be cut or retail prices be raised. Mr. MacMillan declared that unless some action of this sort was taken, independent operators would be forced out of business.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents.

Last night, Brockton Fair, Brockton, all evening.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., Charles River Basin; Boston week begins, general display of Tercentenary flags, ringing of bells, ringing of chimes at noon and 6 p. m. for remainder of the week; band concert, Aleppo Temple Shriners' Band, Tercentenary Tribune, 3 p. m.; Tercentenary exhibit of miniatures, gallery of Colonial portraits, Museum of Fine Arts, 1 to 5.

Ford Hall Folks' Fall Outing, Peddock's Island, boats at 9, 10 and 11 a. m., starting from Public Landing on Northern Avenue Bridge.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler's meeting and walk at Cedar Hill House of the Girl Scouts, Waltham, take 3:34 p. m. bus at Waverly for Beaver Street.

Children's Museum: Motion pictures of Australia's wild northwest, 3:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

EVENTS MONDAY

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston, exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Charles River Basin, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.; dedication of City Health Unit, West End; electrical parade of illuminated historical floats, starting on Beacon Street at Massachusetts Avenue; band concert on Esplanade, Charles River Basin, Weymouth Post Band of American Legion, 8 p. m.

Last Carillon recital at St. Stephens's Church, Cohasset, by Kemiel Lefevere, from 3 to 4, program as follows:

1. Sarabande ..... Handel
2. Somewhere a voice is calling ..... Tate
3. Hymns—
   a Lead us, heavenly Father, lead us ..... Sicilian Hymn
   b Nearer, my God to Thee ..... Mason
4. Rondo con Spirituose ..... Smithson
5. Je dois te fuir ..... Schubert
6. Song of the Volga Boatmen ..... Russian Folksong
7. a My Wild Irish Rose
   b To a Wild Rose ..... MacDowell
8. a Brabanconne
   b Flemish Lion
   c Star Spangled Banner

Regular meeting, School Committee of City of Boston, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30 p. m.

Hotel Statler: Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, through Sept. 19; Royal Order of Scotland, meeting and dinner, Georgian Parlor A; Shelby Salesbock Co., luncheon Parlar A, meeting Parlor C.

Copley-Plaa Hotel: Meeting of American Association of R. R. Ticket Agents, ballroom and foyer, all day; Northern Pacific Railway, buffet, private room.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Uncastillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the 18th Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 Colonial portraits through Sept. 21.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water Colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore: French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on legal holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open daily 9 to 5; Sunday, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Loan collection of coins and bills from many lands, some very rare, prepared and exhibited by Robert Spence of Jamaica Plain. Saturday, Sept. 13, colored motion pictures showing the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Sunday, Sept. 14, motion picture talk on Australia's Wild Northwest. Nature Club meeting, Saturday, Sept. 13, to organize for winter work, and "Our Hobbies" Club meeting to discuss next issue of "Our Hobbies" magazine. Last issue of "Our Hobbies" on sale at Museum.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Old Ship pictures. Through Sept. 13.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by American Artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual general fall exhibition by members. Through month of September.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Summer exhibit.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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COURT HOLDS UP POWER INQUIRY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Temporary Federal Injunction Delays Admission of Certain Letters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Inquiry by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission into the operation and control of two New Hampshire units of the Associated Gas & Electric System, the utilities at Derry and Portsmouth, both owned by the New England Gas & Electric Association, was temporarily restrained Sept. 12 by the existence of a federal court injunction.

The restraint came when the chief counsel for the utilities under investigation, Robert G. Dodge, objected to the admission of letters from O. E. Wasser, controller of the Associated Gas & Electric Companies, giving instructions to the New Hampshire units under DeWitt Clinton as to the handling of certain affairs. The letters were impounded with the commission under seal to await a decision by the federal court as to their admissibility. The State held that they were very important because they were orders to the New Hampshire companies.

The fourth day of the hearings was largely taken up with inquiry into the sale of the Derry Electric Company at public auction under foreclosure of a mortgage. The New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company was charged for this purchase which testimony showed was bought by the Manson Securities Trust for the New England Gas & Electric Association at the bid price of $547,591.

The New Hampshire company, however, it has just been revealed, was charged in excess of $800,000 with interest at 8 per cent. The New Hampshire company paid this 8 per cent until just after the investigation got under way, when the rate was reduced to 6 per cent.

The transaction did not appear on the books of the Derry Electric Company, Mr. Clinton testified, nor on the books of the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company, although the one company was sold and the other was the purchaser. Asked why the transaction did not appear, he replied that certain necessary adjustments had to be made, although these were not made clear.

He was asked if he had sent letters to the preferred stockholders of the Derry Electric Company offering to buy their stock for $100 per share or to exchange for each share 10 shares of Associated Gas and Electric stock, and admitted that he had. Asked if he did not later make a better offer to those who had not sold their preferred stock, he refused to answer.

The Derry company was supposed to be in financial straits and to be a poor investment. It is supposed that the company changed hands after it failed to pay interest charges on its bonds. Mr. Clinton, however, testified that the net income was sufficient to pay these charges and that he had advised payment. He testified that an order came from a New York official of the Associated Gas System not to pay interest on the bonds.

Asked if there was a meeting of the stockholders of the New Hampshire company to pass on this decision, he could not say. Later he produced records to show that there was a meeting in New York City. Asked if the offices of the New Hampshire company were in New York City, he replied in the negative.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with probably some light showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday; moderate easterly winds shifting to southerly.

Southern New England: Occasionally showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight in Vermont and in southern New Hampshire Sunday; moderate northeast and east winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy with probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer Sunday in northern Massachusetts; moderate east and northeast winds probably fresh in the extreme southeast coast tonight, becoming southerly Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.13	Max. Sept.12		9 a.m. Sept.13	Max. Sept.12
Albany	62	86	Memphis	72	90
Atlantic City	74	78	Montreal	52	58
Boston	61	89	Nantucket	72	76
Buffalo	68	74	New Orleans	78	88
Charleston	80	90	New York	72	80
Chicago	70	86	Philadelphia	72	82
Denver	52	70	Pittsburgh	70	78
Des Moines	68	92	Portland, Me.	62	76
Eastport	54	66	Portland, Ore.	58	66
Galveston	82	88	San Francisco	58	66
Hatteras	78	..	St. Louis	68	86
Helena	48	64	St. Paul	60	88
Jacksonville	76	92	Seattle	56	60
Kansas City	72	88	Tampa	78	90
Los Angeles	63	76	Washington	72	84

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:17 p. m., Sunday 3:47 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:20 p. m.

Butler Ignores Attacks; Stands Up for Business

William M. Butler, candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator, after replying to attacks made by supporters of his political opponents, which he branded as "beneath contempt," and reaffirming his dry stand, emphasized his belief, on Sept. 12 at the Symphony Hall rally in his interest, that irrespective of wet and dry views, "the essential thing" was to choose a man fitted by experience and training to deal intelligently with the results of the business depression so that business quickly may be brought back to par.

Butler Ames of Lowell, Mass., former Congressman; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, formerly editor of the Boston Herald; Joseph Walker, former Speaker of the State House of Representatives, and Mrs. Butler were the other speakers.

"The chief question," said Mr. O'Brien, "is the economic one. If there ever was a time and place when and where we needed the services of a man competent to handle that question, it is here and now. We should have in Washington a leader of business capacity. We do not want a neophyte or an amateur.

"Our candidate can go into the Senate and immediately take a position of influence which no other candidate could expect to attain in 10 years. Why should we waste those 10 years? Not in a lifetime have we had it in our power to send to the Senate a man so well-fitted as Mr. Butler to treat this greatest of all issues in this country and the whole world."

Mr. Walker, while acknowledging his opposition to prohibition, pointed out that he was for Mr. Butler because he believed the candidate would give effective support to Mr. Hoover and his policies.

"The demand of the hour," he declared, "is for men of broad vision and national outlook, for men of organizing ability, of capacity for leadership, and above all for men of high moral character. We do not want a man of little experience, but a man of tried ability and long experience."

GUATEMALA NAMES CONSULS

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—General Padilla, formerly Secretary of War, was appointed Consul-General in New York City, Sept. 12. Dr. Rodolfo Sandova was appointed Consul-General in San Francisco. Dr. Sandova was formerly Minister of Interior and is a lawyer by profession.

CROWDS ATTEND BROCKTON FAIR DESPITE CLOUDS

Stock Judging Completed on the Final Day of County Event

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BROCKTON, Mass.—The fifth and last day of the Brockton Fair opened Sept. 13 under overcast skies and with threatening weather conditions. Despite this fact thousands arrived at the grounds early, prepared to enjoy the scheduled automobile races, firemen's muster and other events. As a rule Saturday has been the biggest day of the fair in attendance, but the weather conditions kept the crowd down to about that of Sept. 11, Boston Day, when it is estimated nearly 50,000 were present.

The final judging of all cattle, poultry, pet stock and dogs, the educational, farm and garden exhibits for which scholarships will be awarded, took place. There were more entries and bigger displays of farm products than ever before. The day is designated as New England Day and amateur athletic events by the Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, schools and teams representing shops and leagues in this vicinity were features.

Walter Rapp, vice-president of the Brockton Agricultural Society, and for 40 years chairman of the Governors' Day reception committee, tendered his resignation as chairman at the annual dinner of the society, Sept. 12.

The judging of Holsteins and Jerseys resulted in the following grand champions being selected:

Holstein—Senior champion bull, Sir Fobes Ormsby Hengerveld, owned by Elmwood Farm of Deerfield, Ill.; grand champion bull, Sir Fobes Hengerveld; Senior champion cow, Queen Clothide Echo May, owned by Baker Farm of Rockingham; junior champion heifer and grand champion female, Bisne Ormsby Eileen, owned by Elmwood Farm.

Jersey — Senior champion bull, Fairy's Observer, owned by Bay End Farm of Buzzard's Bay; junior champion bull and grand champion, Fly by Night, owned by Bay End Farm; senior champion cow, Royal Molly, owned by Ferrycliffe Farm of Bristol, R. I.; junior champion heifer, Imp. Lucetta's Winkle, owned by Bay End Farm; grand champion female, Royal Molly, owned by Ferrycliffe Farm.

The 10-mile baby marathon, a feature of the athletic meet, was won by John Holmy of Quincy, who defeated Jimmy Hennigan by about 15 yards. They were neck and neck for about nine and nine-tenths miles, only to see John win out in a fast sprint.

LEWIS URGES STATE CONTROL OF LIQUOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Control of the liquor question by the states and change of the national prohibition law to that end was called for by Col. James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic candidate for Senator from Illinois in opening his campaign at Jacksonville.

Colonel Lewis enlivened the prohibition round-robin between himself, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, the Republican nominee, and Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill, independent dry, by inviting the cooperation of the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. in his program of bowling over national prohibition. To this Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U. replied by inviting Colonel Lewis to cooperate with the W. C. T. U. in supporting the Constitution.

Boston Keen to See Coste and Bellonte

Boston is planning a great reception to Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte when the two French aviators arrive in this city Sept. 15. These mariners of the air will come directly from Valley Stream, L. I. The exact hour of their arrival is not definitely known.

Army and National Guard fliers will form an escort for the French airmen of the first nonstop Paris-to-New York flight, and after picking them up they will return here where Mayor Curley and a group of state and city dignitaries will be awaiting the fliers at the Boston Airport.

It is expected at least 25,000 persons will be on hand at the airport when they arrive, and Capt. Archibald Campbell of Station 7, with Capt. Albert L. Elson, are considering the methods they will adopt in handling the crowds.

WINANT LEADS VOTE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Official returns Sept. 13 in the Republican primary with only the town of Woodstock missing, give the following votes for Governor:

John G. Winant, Concord, 27,284; Arthur P. Morrill, Concord, 24,521, and Hugh K. Moore, Berlin, 8139. Unofficial returns had reported Woodstock giving Mr. Winant 59 votes and Mr. Morrill 21. This would indicate a Winant plurality of 2801. Mr. Winant carried Strafford, Merrimack, Cheshire and Coos Counties; Mr. Morrill carried the others but his margin in Rockingham, Hillsborough and Sullivan Counties was small.

COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVES MEET

NORWICH, Conn. (AP)—Confidence in the business progress of New England was expressed Sept. 12 by J. Franklin Babb of Haverhill, Mass., speaking before the fall meeting here of the New England Association of Commercial Executives. Approximately 80 members of the organization attended the opening session.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL SCANS TRADE OF AREA

Routine Reports of Activities Made at Quarterly Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Reports of state chairmen and the quarterly report of the resolutions committee were submitted at the closing session of the quarterly meeting of the New England Council Sept. 13.

The economic growth of New England and prospects of increased business were the subjects of addresses by Karl T. Watterson, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Alvan T. Simonds, president of the Simonds Saw & Steel Company.

Reporting on the five-year survey of the water-borne traffic at the principal ports of New England, Alfred H. Haag, research director for the United States Shipping Board, noted the substantial gains for the six New England states.

In relative rank Massachusetts stands first, he said, Rhode Island second, Connecticut third, Maine fourth, New Hampshire fifth and Vermont sixth. He explained that the Shipping Board's figures reflect the activities of the shipping industry only and do not include either New England products shipped by water from non-New England ports, or the water-borne products destined for New England but landed at non-New England ports.

The principal ports of New England, arranged in relative rank as indicated by the total volume of water-borne traffic handled, are Boston, Providence, Portland, New Haven, Fall River and Bridgeport, Mr. Haag said.

Discussing the national shipping situation, Mr. Haag stated that whereas during the decade prior to 1914, 90 per cent of foreign trade of the United States was carried in foreign flag ships, during the last decade American ships have carried an average of 35 per cent of this trade.

Discussing Boston's water-borne traffic, Mr. Haag explained that this port handles approximately 45 per cent of that trade in New England. The total traffic through Boston, he said, advanced from 12,800,000 tons in 1925 to 15,700,000 tons in 1929, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. The 1929 increases over 1925 were 25 per cent for inbound and 21 per cent for outbound.

Speaking of the preservation of shipping as essential to New England industrial development, Col. J. A. Coates of New York, vice-president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, urged that New England shippers carefully watch the rates being put into effect as the result of the recent eastern class rate decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He agreed that the new rail rates were essential, but must be such as to permit ships to remain in business.

Noone Wins One Post, Loses Other in Election

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Albert W. Noone of Peterboro, picturesque figure in New Hampshire politics, will not be the Democratic candidate for both Governor and United States Senator in the coming election.

Partial returns from the recent primary had indicated victory for Mr. Noone in both contests. However, official tabulation, with four small towns missing, Sept. 12, revealed that Frederick E. Small of Rochester, had defeated Noone for the gubernatorial nomination. The vote was Small, 4723, Noone 4540. The official returns on the Senate vote gave Noone that nomination. He had 4235 against 3793 for his opponent, Amos N. Blandin of Bath.

MASONIC CLUB NOMINATES

The nominating committee appointed by the directors of the Boston Square and Compass Club, has presented the following list of nominees for 1930-31: president, William B. Seignious; first vice-president, E. Jay Brownell; secretary, Ernest W. Johnson; treasurer, Arthur J. Bartlett; directors, Frederick H. Briggs, Arthur W. Davis, Irving P. Gammon, Arthur E. Ham, Ralph W. Martin, George W. Soule, Frederick D. Sterritt, Malcolm E. Sturtevant, and Clarence G. Wiersum. Of the nine directors nominated, six will be chosen.

VERMONT PACKING CO. SOLD

NORTH WALPOLE, N. H. (AP)—The entire property, both real and personal, of the Vermont Packing Company, Inc., here was sold Sept. 12 at auction to James Meany of this village for $24,500.

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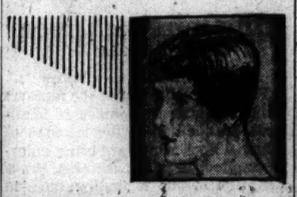
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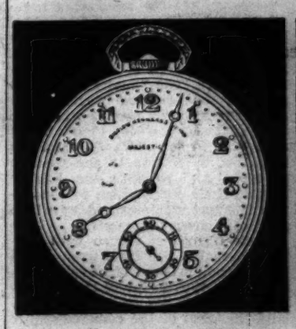
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DAWES PICTURES HOW RAILROADS BUILT AMERICA

American Ambassador Opens Railway Centenary Celebrations at Liverpool

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng. — Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, in opening the Liverpool-Manchester Railway centenary celebrations here Sept. 13, referred to the new era for America as well as for Europe which began 100 years ago with this first railway in the world.

Contrasting the effects upon Britain and America, General Dawes said that in Britain it increased the contacts already possible and it tightened the bonds of mutual endeavor and understanding. But in America it did more. It made possible earlier than would otherwise have been the case, the homogeneity itself of people of diversified origin scattered over an area so great that without railroads this might have been indefinitely delayed.

Continuing, General Dawes said, "Here your railroads were laid down to cities already old and followed the course of population which had pioneered centuries before. There in vast areas of the unsettled West the railroads were themselves the most aggressive pioneers. Their far-flung extensions into uninhabited country determined the course of settlement and the location of cities yet to come.

Here in Britain in 1830 your country was integrated, developed and settled in all its parts. There the great western half of the country was then practically a wilderness. Here your railroads but accommodated themselves in the first instance to the conditions of an existing population. There in the West by transporting settlers they determined where the coming population could and would exist. They thus became formative elements not only in the commercial, agricultural and industrial development of the West, but in community social organizations as well.

There is a deeper meaning to all this. Sir Flinders Petrie, in his "Revolutions of Civilization," treating of development and decline of eight civilizations of Egypt during the last 10,000 years, estimates that in the period of 600 or 700 years after that first commingling of diverse bloods, out of which alone a new civilization arises, there results complete admixture and that at the time of this complete admixture the new civilization commences its period of highest artistic, intellectual and finally material development. But all these older civilizations of which he wrote were developed ages before the railroad era in a period when lack of transportation made slower the process of admixture.

"It is evident the advent of the railroad which immensely multiplies individual contacts of the populations which it serves will tend to quicken the progress of the new civilization toward its period of highest achievement. Of the new and revolutionary influence of the railroad upon the development of the new civilization of the Western Hemisphere we have daily visible evidence in both North and South America, but remembering the great accepted generalizations of Sir Flinders Petrie I doubt if our imaginations can grasp how profoundly it has changed what otherwise would have been the nature of the growth and life."

General Dawes, who drove to St. George's Hall with an escort of mounted police, and was received by a Guard of Honor, spoke for 20 minutes and his speech was radiocast throughout the country.

St George's Hall, Liverpool's most historic building, is occupied by an exhibition on a scale never before attempted which displays the whole history of railways, with special reference, of course, to the Liverpool to Manchester line. That line was actually preceded by three others—the Stockton & Darlington Railway, 25 miles long, opened in 1825; the Bolton and Leigh Railway, 10 miles long, opened in 1828; and the Canterbury & Whitstable Railway, eight miles long, opened in May, 1830—but these, in comparison with the Liverpool to Manchester Railway, were trifling affairs, and had little or no concern with passengers.

Notable among the exhibits of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway are a specimen of the first ticket, written out by hand on a piece of card, of which there is a specimen in the Liverpool public libraries. There is also a specimen of the original ticket to view the opening of the railway on Sept. 15, 1830, and the only surviving copy of the first railway time-table, from the Manchester Public Library. There were first-class coaches, fare 7s., at 7 o'clock, 10 o'clock, 1 o'clock and half-past four; and third-class coaches, fare 4s.—the fare has not increased—at 8 and 2 o'clock.

More Motorboats Used Each Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The number of motorboats used in the United States is increasing at present at the rate of about 81,450 a year, according to an estimate just made by the magazine Motor Boating. According to the last official report, which was for 1929, there were 1,398,360 motorboats owned in the entire country. The present number is 1,484,850, an increase of about 5.5 per cent over last year, it says.

These are divided into four classes—outboard motorboats, numbered, unnumbered and documented vessels. The outboards listed, of which there are about 385,000, are increasing at the rate of about 35,000 a year.

It is estimated that there are 252,500 numbered and 792,000 unnumbered boats, with the former increasing at the rate of about 11,500 a year and the unnumbered vessels at about 34,500 a year. The estimate places the documented boats, which include cruisers and yachts of 16 tons or more, at 3360. This class commences with cruisers of 40 to 45 feet in length. About 450 of this type are added every year.

In estimating the gasoline consumption of the larger boats, it is figured that commercial boats consume about 600,000,000 gallons of gasoline a season; the cruisers about 500,000,000 gallons, and the runabouts about 300,000,000 gallons.

Altogether, it is figured that American motorboats use about 1,470,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year.

YACHTS SPREAD SAILS FOR FIRST OF CUP RACES

(Continued from Page 1)

handsome mainsails cut in an ancient sail loft at Gosport, Eng., of duck made in a 150-year-old factory at Somerset. They also carried over to the Shamrock V several jibs and staysails, a couple of ballooners, and the spinnaker, which the yacht broke out in a brief sail trial the afternoon before.

This last named running sail was one of the best looking spinnakers that yachtsmen ever saw on this side of the ocean, cut rather high with a reinforced leach and a big bulging bag, that seemed to have unusually good pulling powers. The light sails were all stowed below decks with the exception of a staysail and jib, while the crew quickly bent the big mainsail on to the lower mast and boom.

Garbing the Enterprise for the fray took somewhat longer for two mainsails, five or six jibs and two big spinnakers were taken on board the defender, all the product of City Island, N. Y. sailmakers, although the canvas was from the same Somerset mill in England. Both running sails on the Enterprise were what are known as double-luff spinnakers, cut very low, so that they could be sheeted down on the leeward side of the boat. These big sails resemble the spinnaker which the little Swedish 30-square meter boat Bacchante used so successfully at Marblehead last year when she won the President Hoover Cup.

Start Out of Harbor

Shortly after 9 o'clock the towing tenders of the two yachts, the Bystander for the Enterprise and the Sub-chaser 247 which the Shamrock manager had chartered from the Yankee syndicate, tossed lines on board and started out of the harbor.

Colonel Sherman-Crawford represented the Royal Ulster on the Enterprise, while Johnston Deforest was on the Shamrock.

The two yachts threaded their ways through one of the largest fleets of pleasure boats that had ever assembled in Newport Harbor, the yachting history of which stretches back to the early years of the last century. About every kind of a craft was represented, from the palatial flagship Nourmehal, flying Commodore Vincent Astor's blue burgee, to restless little tenders that dashed back and forth between the fleet and the little yacht club station early in the forenoon to be hoisted on the davits as the armada headed out to the scene of the contest.

Accompanying the yachts were nearly a score of coastwise passenger liners, loaded to the guards with eager followers of the sport, many of them waiving flags and other bunting, and cheering the two boats when they happened to be within hailing distance.

The marine traffic officers were 25 boats from the coast guard service, each one with an experienced yachtsman on board, and all under the direct command of Capt. James Mugner.

Must Keep Course Clean

Each officer had strict orders not to allow any boat within three-quarters of a mile of the yachts after they reached the starting buoy, while an elaborate system of patrol had been worked out to hold the fleet off the course and give the two boats a broad mile of open water in which to maneuver for starting position and head for the turn. Furthermore the race committee was empowered to hold up the race if, in its opinion, the course was not sufficiently clear to give the yachts a fair chance to start.

Overhead droned a dozen planes and four silver blimps, but the government control extended even to these fliers, all being notified that the yachts must not be approached nearer than 1000 feet.

According to the sailing conditions for the match the race was to be over a 30-mile windward and leeward course or the reverse, subject to the wind conditions at the starting point far out in Eastern Block Island Sound. Even this distance off shore was not quite sufficient to allow the plotting of a course north of either east or west. A breeze from the southward therefore meant a beat for the first leg, while one from the north necessitated a run before the wind and beat back. When the committee tug reached the start, the air from the east seemed to indicate a leeward and windward race for the day's sport.

MOTORCAR IMPORTS INCREASE

BELLO HORIZONTE, Minas Geraes, Brazil (By U. P.)—Automobile imports in the State of Minas Geraes have increased greatly within the last five years. United States manufactured cars continue to predominate. Total automobile imports in 1929 were 2932, including passenger and trucks, compared to 483 in 1924.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Cornelius R. Adams, Maywood, Ill.
Mrs. Della H. Geary, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Grace M. Bolton, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. A. C. Frank, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Mrs. Jessie M. Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
Linus G. Rager, Johnstown, Pa.
L. G. Rager Jr., Johnstown, Pa.
Helena Stone Togerston, Chicago, Ill.
Lois R. Willard, Cleveland, Ohio.
Charlotte Willard, Cleveland, Ohio.
Enid Drury, Parkstone, Dorset, England.
Harold A. Dossick, Bronx, New York.
Hannah Pullwood, England.
Margaretha Strauss, Chicago, Ill.
Marth P. Babcock, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Cordelia C. Starkmarther, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Harriet E. Pickford, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
Mary Pickford, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
Mrs. R. H. Macklem, Kingston, Canada.
R. H. Macklem, Kingston, Canada.
Mrs. W. D. Benjamin, Akron, Ohio.
W. D. Benjamin, Akron, Ohio.
Henry Holt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Henry Holt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Eleanor V. Holt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Holt Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. D. C. Sisson, Potsdam, N. Y.
Miss Hope Kimball, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Vera Mills McMullen, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Ruth Peacock, Plainfield, N. J.
Mrs. Paralee V. Hopkins, Jacksonville, Fla.
Maurine C. Mathison, Beloit, Wis.
Mrs. C. R. Brown, Madison, Wis.
C. R. Brown, Madison, Wis.
Caroline N. Schoenbank, New York, N. Y.

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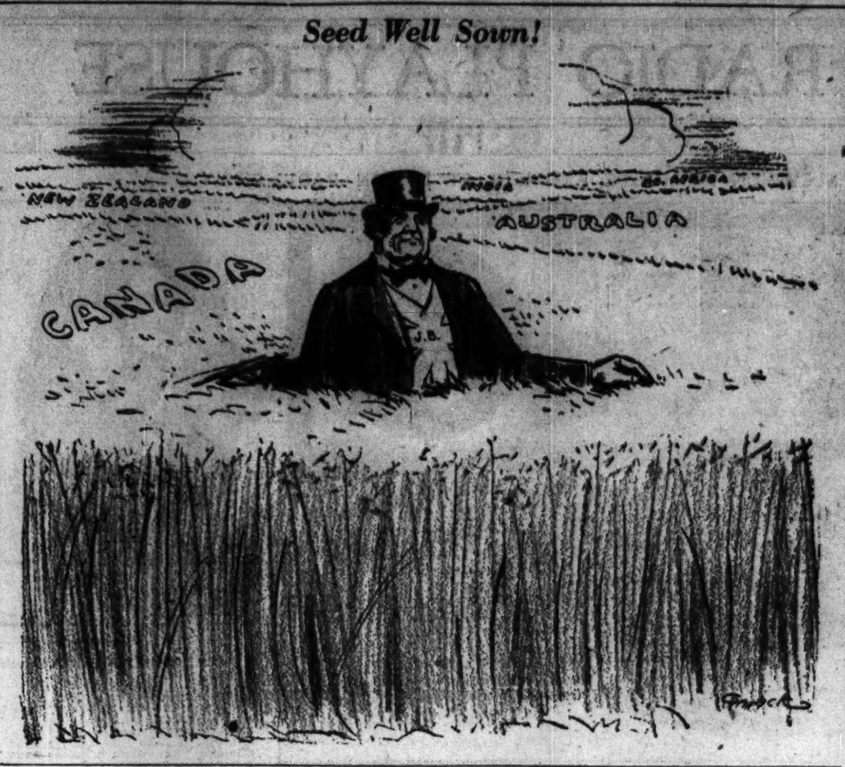

BRITISH BUILT FIRST GREAT COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from Page 1)

establish a system of Government based on these ideas. In town meetings the citizens of each city discussed and settled their civic relations, arrived at decisions, and embodied those decisions in laws which they reverenced as the fruit of their own reason and conscience. These commonwealths came into being when enough citizens so loved their city as to esteem its laws above their own desires. And so they were ready to obey the law and also to enforce its observance on those who defied it.

The Legend of 'Divine Right'

The commonwealth based on the meeting of all its citizens was applicable only to one city. Aristotle said that no commonwealth could include more than 10,000 citizens, because that was as many as could listen to one speaker. And so when a law was needed for all the Mediteranean peoples there was no mechanism through which it could be based on the conscience and reason of all who were fit for a voice in public affairs. They resorted to monarchy and gave forth the legend that the Emperor was divine. But the reason and conscience of the people withered for want of exercise, while the legend that God had endowed the emperors with the knowledge and authority to rule was destroyed by evident facts.

While all this was happening there appeared in Galilee a teacher who said that men were not the subjects, but the children of God, and therefore brethren. He argued that in human society a definite duty was owed by each to all. He described the polity thus arrived at as a living and growing organism generating its own vitality, as the least of the grains, which grows to a tree, in whose branches all fowls of the air can lodge. Nations from the East and the West would sit down in it. Its roots were in truth. It would grow by increasing knowledge of the truth, fed by the experience of men gained in the service of each to all. It would come, he said, without observation—here a little, there a little—the work of men scarcely aware of what they were doing. His countrymen slew him before they could grasp what he meant, and western society went on its downward way to the dark ages.

In the epoch which followed those ages the light began to dawn. The commons of England, without knowing what they were doing, conceived the device of representation. They developed a system through which a whole nation could regulate the relations of each to all by laws based on the general experience, laws which a great body of citizens were ready to obey and also to enforce on those who defied them. They did what Aristotle had said could never be done. The commonwealth on a national scale was England's particular gift to the world.

The seed of this system spread to the wider field of America and there flowered in 13 states. But these states, like the peoples of the Mediterranean, had interests common to all, for the ordering of which a general law and one government were required. The Americans solved the problem by inventing the device of federal government, a stupendous achievement. The world owes to America the knowledge how to form for one territory, however vast, a commonwealth including a great diversity of peoples.

Commonwealth Arises

But while all this was happening, the ideal of the commonwealth was releasing the ideas of men and allowing them to acquire an ever-increasing control of physical forces. They harnessed the wind, tracked the oceans and turned to power the solar energy which forests had stored in the cellars of the earth ere human feet had trodden its floors. The knowledge born of English experience was thus carried to the uttermost parts of the earth. In Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Africa new nations came into being and acquired a control of all their affairs as complete as that of the British themselves. In doing so some of them owed as much to American as to English example. The problem of Ireland, centuries old, was solved on these lines. The duty of encouraging India to acquire autonomy was conceived. Steps were taken to that end. The same ideal was accepted and avowed as the ultimate goal in tropical Africa. A polity was realized in which a group of nations, sovereign in the real sense of the word, have discarded the very idea of settling their intricate relations by force or by war.

In this twentieth century the five continents and all their peoples are more closely connected than the 13 states of America were in the eighteenth century. They are more in need of one government and law than the Mediterranean peoples in the time of Cæsar; and as Aristotle wrote that the city republic was the last word in the growth of the commonwealth, so the wisest of our time act as if nationional commonwealths were the last word in civilization. A League of Nations is the utmost development that they can conceive. To speak of a commonwealth embracing the whole world as the goal to which we are traveling is to forfeit the serious attention of practical statesmen.

Toward Equality

The British Empire is not such a commonwealth. It obeys no government which is responsible in the true sense of the word to all of its members who are fit for the task. But if ever its several and co-equal nations achieve such a government, they first will convince the world that a true commonwealth can be founded only on interdependence—that the organization of all human society in one commonwealth is the practical and necessary goal of human endeavor, and ought to be treated as such. They will so convince the world because the nations thus uniting will not be of kindred blood or speech, but will represent the typical elements of humanity drawn not only from the races of Europe, but from a large section of Asia and Africa. Such a service, if rendered, will be rendered by all these nations in equal measure. From its nature no one of them can render it alone.

A true commonwealth is an attempt to reduce the Sermon on the Mount to political terms, a society organized on the theory that the duty which each of its members owes to the rest is beyond measure. The sovereignty of the commonwealth is the necessary outcome of that theory, whether the commonwealth be city or nation. In the river of time the British Commonwealth stands, a line of unfinished piers, yet to be crowned with arches whereby mankind shall cross to "that far-off divine event, to which the whole creation moves"—and leave the bridge behind them.

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63x113	2.55	2.85
72x113	2.85	3.15
81x113	3.25	3.55
90x113	3.75	4.05
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Tire Factory Shuts Down Permanently

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—J. H. Michelin, vice-president, said Sept. 10 that the plant of the Michelin Tire Company, which has operated at Milltown, N. J., since 1907, will be closed permanently. The plant shut down on May 1.

Mr. Michelin said operations were stopped because conditions in the tire business "made it impossible to run our plant with any chance of breaking even."

"Independent tire dealers," he said, "are dropping out fast, while the fight for volume in tire sales goes on between chain stores and oil stations on one side and the factory-controlled retailers on the other."

The Michelin plant at Milltown was the only one maintained by the company in the United States, although there are large factories in France and Italy.

MEXICO ACTS TO KEEP GOLD

VERA CRUZ, Mexico (By U. P.)—Customs House officials here have been instructed by the Federal Government at Mexico City to search thoroughly all baggage of persons sailing from here for foreign countries to prevent the smuggling of Mexican gold coins out of Mexico.

Boy Scouts, Girl and Sea Scouts to Display Craft at Springfield

Troops Will Be Quartered at Eastern States Exposition and Will Present Many Object Lessons in Constructive Work in Varied Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Many new object lessons in constructive work by boys and girls will be presented through demonstrations and exhibits at the Eastern States Exposition, Sept. 14 to 20, inclusive. Juvenile groups from a wide area will come prepared to show their talent and skill in various lines, and these will include individuals chosen for their outstanding achievements in their home communities.

The Mohawk Indian Village of the Boy Scouts of America will have a novel addition in a copy of the Mayflower, one-half the size of the original vessel, built by Sea Scouts and manned by them. On board this square-rigged, three-masted ship the scouts will give a demonstration of sailors' work. The Mohawk Indian Village is supervised by William Wessel, assistant national camp director of the Boy Scouts.

Contests will be conducted in various activities, and all lines of craftsmanship and sports connected with Scout work will be demonstrated.

Girl Scout activities comprise new developments from many localities. Hartford troops bring in a remarkable collection of dish gardens—composites of plants and mosses set in gravel, clay, cement and stone—suitable for home or schoolroom decoration and particularly designed to brighten the lives of shut-ins.

A Springfield troop will give a demonstration in the making and selling of homemade candies, using the methods by which 11 local girls in four months, after school hours, earned $500 to pay the expenses of a trip to Washington. Another Springfield group will give a demonstration of weaving. A Providence group will set forth the methods of silver work and jewelry making.

One of the most interesting divisions of the Girl Scout exhibits, to which numerous centers will contribute, will show ingenious methods of utilizing waste material for making objects of beauty and value.

Every afternoon, for one hour, on the green of the New England village, troops will give demonstrations of various lines of Girl Scout work, preceded by concerts by Girl Scout drum and bugle corps.

Junior Achievement Club activities at Achievement Hall will emphasize the types of work fostered by this organization, and set forth their usefulness. A new feature of the junior achievement exhibition this year is a booth of the American Radio Relay League. Every club will have a radio station.

Twenty-one organizations are entered in the junior music festival competitions this year.

Food Racketeers Face Dissolution

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, will seek a dissolution of at least four associations of food dealers operating in the New York market which he believes are acting in restraint of trade for the purpose of increasing food prices. Already the investigation of William B. Groat, Assistant Attorney-General, has brought to light sufficient evidence to warrant action against these organizations, Mr. Ward said Sept. 11.

Mr. Groat said the four organizations against which proceedings would be started are the Washington Market Deliverymen's Association, the Associated Flour Jobbers of Greater New York, which has headquarters in the Produce Exchange, the New York and Brooklyn Flour Truckmen's Association and the Manhattan and Bronx Smoked Fish Dealers' Association.

The Attorney-General will appeal to the Supreme Court of the State of New York to dissolve these four organizations under the General Business Law governing monopolies in restraint of trade. In addition to this civil procedure, action against the leaders of these groups probably will be taken in the criminal courts, Mr. Groat said.

WINTER RAIL SERVICE OVER ANDES SOUGHT

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Cost of construction of new snow sheds and repair of existing equipment on the Trans-Andean Railway across the Andes to Argentina would cost $485,000, a government commission reported Sept. 11.

The commission investigated the possibility of maintaining year-round train service between Santiago and Mendoza, Argentina, which under existing conditions is now subject to week-long delays because of heavy snows.

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5	Tables, Mahogany, 28" High, 30" Wide, 38" Long	234.00	129.00
10	Stands, Satinwood, Ebony Decoration	96.00	52.50
4	Tables, Mahogany	69.00	30.00
2	Armchairs, Walnut, Green Brocade Cover	264.00	147.00
2	Side Chairs, Walnut, Green Brocade Cover	210.00	120.00
1	Armchair, Walnut, Red Damask	325.50	166.00
2	Settees, Satinwood, Blue Directoire Damask	279.00	142.50
2	Armchairs, Black and Gold	120.00	72.00
3	Desks, Burl Walnut, Flat Top, Width 37", Height 30"	502.50	282.00
1	Desk, Satinwood, Rosewood Fret, Width 32", Height 68"	618.00	390.00
6	Desks, Mahogany, Width 30", Height 79"	474.00	267.00
2	Desks, Burl Harewood, Marquetry Dec., Width 36", Height 55"	414.00	240.00
5	Single Beds, Satinwood	357.00	210.00
1	Single Bed, Satinwood, Decorated (odd)	357.00	210.00
2	Single Beds, Satinwood, Gold Ornament	300.00	172.50
3	Single Beds, Satinwood, Decoration	333.00	196.50
1	Single Bed, Painted Green and Gold	222.00	130.50
2	Dressing Tables, Satinwood, Decorated	345.00	195.00
3	Dressing Tables, Painted Green, Decorated	327.00	175.50
1	Poudreuse, Burl Harewood, No Decoration	327.00	180.00
2	Commodes, Satinwood	219.00	157.50
1	Chiffonier, Burl Thuya, Gold	447.00	258.00
2	Commodes, Walnut, Marquetry	501.00	277.50
1	Commode, Painted Green, Floral Decoration	501.00	325.50
2	Commodes, 1 Green Dec. and Gold; 1 Satinwood Dec. and Gold	810.00	501.00

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

Television and Short Waves Mark German Radio Progress

By HOWARD SIEPEN

Berlin

A NEW valve of simplified construction and, therefore, lower price was shown by the Telefunken Company for the first time at this year's annual radio show in Berlin. This valve is an outcome of the tendency in the German radio industry to cheapen the price of sets by simplifying the construction without, however, lowering their quality. The valve being one of the most complicated and therefore one of the most expensive parts in a set, the Telefunken Company set to work to build a simpler type. After two years of experimenting the new valve was evolved. The simplification has been achieved by removing the grid from the inside and placing it around the tube in the form of a metal covering on the glass. Thus the valve contains only the filament and the plate. The latter consists merely of two thick wires.

In order that the grid should be as close to the flow of electrons between the filament and the plate as possible so as to influence it, the new valve is no longer round but flat. If one wants to warm a finger that has got cold one presses the other hand closely around it. If one opened the hand in a wide curve its warmth would have much less influence on the cold finger. Thus the flat tube enables the grid covering its glass sides to have more influence on the flow of electrons than the round tube.

The new valve looks something like the old-fashioned flat lead pencil in a metal casing which was in use before the automatic pencil came in. It is nine centimeters long, 1.5 centimeters broad and half a centimeter thick. Its name also indicates its shape, as it is no longer called a valve but a "stick" or "rod" (Stab). The price is 10 marks as compared with 14 marks which an ordinary tube of the same capacity costs. When used in the place of a detector tube, this "Telefunken stick" is gas filled. A set having two of these sticks and one ordinary tube, giving the performance of a three-valve set, and having a built-in loudspeaker is sold for $40.

The same company showed the first cheap, easy to be handled short-wave set brought on the market here. It costs only $60 and has a range of from 13.9 meters to 100 meters. Another type ranges from 13.9 meters to 50 meters and from 100 to 500 meters, thus enabling the reception of both short and long waves. With this set both Pittsburgh and Connecticut have been heard. It works very accurately. The wavelengths are divided into three large categories which are switched in by a large disk. Each section is subdivided into 12 categories tuned-in by a knob. The fine adjustment is then done with the help of a dial.

The Siemens Company has now adopted a dial of a radius of about 10 centimeters in order to enable as fine an adjustment as possible. Much is being done to improve the quality of tone as it is very difficult to reconcile the music-loving German to the loudspeaker. Thus in some sets the quality of tone is improved at the expense of the range of stations received. One company departed from the common way of inserting an ordinary set in its wireless set-gramophone combination and evolved a special set for this combination outfit laying great stress on the quality of tone.

Speaking of these combination sets, a clever device for holding the needle of the gramophone may be mentioned, evolved by the Loewe Radio Company. The needle is held by a magnet and it can move a little, thus being able to adjust itself to the record. The soundbox built by the Lorenz Radio Company is held by two rods connected in the form of a parallelogram. Thus the soundbox and needle always maintain the same angle to the rills of the record. The Lorenz Company showed a set which could be operated from the distance.

Considering the high quality of the German sets, the prices are comparatively low. One of the cheapest, good sets offered was a two-tube set with built-in loudspeaker designed by the Huth Company and sold for less than $25. The average three-tube set ranges from $40 to $50.

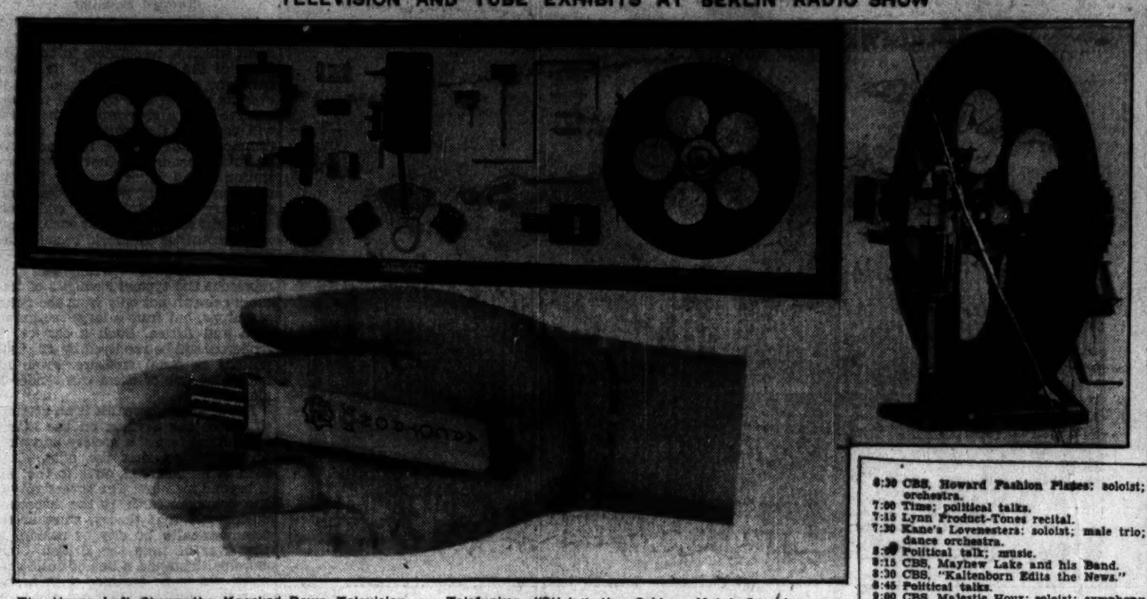
Much stress is being laid here on eliminating interference. A new word has been coined for this purpose, "entstören," which means to "disinterfere." Every motor must be "entstört" (disinterfered), one expert recently said. A powerful and widespread organization has been established with the support of the Reich for investigating complaints and removing the causes of interference. It is divided up into "district broadcasting aids," comprising not less than 5400 "broadcasting helpers," whose prime object is to locate the sources of interference, and to act as mediators between the listeners-in and the disturbers. They succeeded in settling satisfactorily 20,401 of 31,217 complaints. The remaining cases take some time, owing to the special conditions involved. Until now, 86 cases had to be brought before the courts and in 26 cases the courts have already decided in favor of the listeners-in.

The courts of late are adopting the attitude that radiocasting interference is an interference of the property rights of the owner of the set. The waves creating the interference penetrate into the rooms of the set owner. Everyone, naturally, has the right to pursue a profession, but in doing so he should not disturb the property rights of others, it is said. If the attachment of an interference eliminator is possible, the plaintiff has a right to demand it. In some instances when the owner of the disturbing machine was unable to provide this device, the Reich's Broadcasting Company would provide an interference eliminator or the disturbed listeners-in would collect money and share the expense. When the plaintiff owned a set before the disturbing machine was installed, he enjoys prerogative rights.

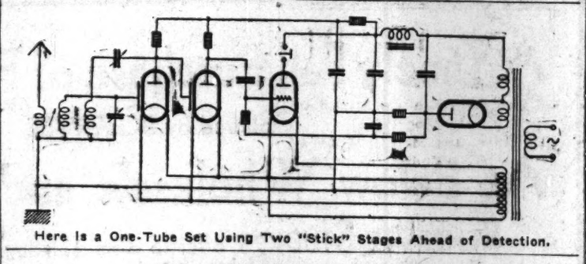
In the television section, connected with the show, a building set containing all parts needed for putting together the mechanical part of a television apparatus was shown. It is brought out by the Telehor company, and costs about $50. Its principal parts are a valve and a Nipkow disk with twice 30 holes. Thus television fans can now build their own sets with greater ease. The set built by this company is adapted for receiving German as well as English pictures.

In conclusion, a few figures showing the progress of radiocasting in Germany may be given. This year's radio show had not less than 400 stands to which a section for gramephones must be added. With its 3,225,000 listeners-in, Germany is still marching ahead of the other European nations. There are 28 radiocasting stations in Germany of together 78.24 k. w., which were in operation 130,000 hours last year. And yet, radiocasting has still a tremendous field before it in this country, especially in farming districts, as only 4.2 per cent of all farmers own a set. Of the homes in towns over 2500 inhabitants, only 7.4 per cent have sets. In Berlin 44 of 100 homes are equipped with sets.

TELEVISION AND TUBE EXHIBITS AT BERLIN RADIO SHOW



The Upper Left Shows the Knocked-Down Television Kit Sewn on a Framework, the Upper Right Is the Assembled Apparatus, While the Hand Holds a New Telefunken "Stick," the Grid a Metal Covering on Glass, the Three Pins Being the Filament and Plate Leads.



Here Is a One-Tube Set Using Two "Stick" Stages Ahead of Detection.

The Week's Program Trend

Originality and Other Matters

FOR pioneering, Station WOR ranks high among American radiocasting studios. If imitation be the sincerest form of flattery, then WOR has been flattered in more than one instance. For example, the rural sketch originated there, and even after it hopped, for whatever reason, to one of the big chains, it continued in its best features to smack of WOR. And other features originating at that station have been imitated, consciously or otherwise, elsewhere.

WOR has always been quick to take its microphones outside the studio for pick-ups of unusual interest. Its studio staff has striven for originality, and in many cases achieved it. But emulation—perhaps a better word than "imitation"—works both ways. First we had the Nit-Wits over the Columbia chain; then the KuKu hour from NBC; now a WOR program which also satirizes, but more often broadly burlesques, the foibles of radiocasting. All such programs inevitably have their ups and downs—good in spots, or excellent this week and simply terrible the next. But they are a healthy sign. When radiocasting begins to take itself a little less seriously, it has begun to grow up.

* * *

It is the monotonous sameness of such programs which bothers us. If a "stunt" is laughable this week, it may be somewhat less so a month from now if it is repeated next week and the week after. The lady Nit-Wit who burlesques coloratura sopranos was—please forgive the word; it's going to pop out anyway—a "wow" for a while; but, when we began to realize that we must listen to her every week, she became a "dud." If you've seen one circus, you've seen them all. Perhaps the same thing applies to hearing coloraturas, or those who burlesque them. And when you've heard the KuKu folks burlesque the announcement of the correct time three or four times, you begin to wish that they'd take you by surprise and announce it correctly at least once.

* * *

However, you cannot make the devisers of such programs realize such points. We've tried it—in person, not in a typewritten column. And we feel sufficiently lenient at the moment to admit that we may be wrong. Around the country there may be thousands of listeners—oh, let's peek in the book of the studio publicity men and make it millions and millions!—who go their weekly rounds in the restless apprehension that they may simply have to be quite apart from their loudspeakers the next time that tinny coloratura does her Nit-Wit bit. But we should like to raise the question whether, once having permitted the form of his burlesque on radiocasting to jell, the man who writes it from week to week may not be just a wee bit apprehensive that if he changes that form he will alienate customers. It almost seems, sometimes, that continuity writers having gotten an idea must hang to it like a dog to a bone.

* * *

WOR recently achieved what we regard as the high-water mark in radiocasting burlesque. One by one a half-dozen announcers were called to the microphone for the majestically important business of writing a radio drahmer out loud, so that we millions —yes, Mr. Jimmy Johnston, hundreds of millions!—of listeners might hear the task tick. We even heard the typewriter tick as the man who actually did the writing laboriously misspelled out each line as it came dripping and drooling from the kaleidoscopic thinking of the masters grouped around the "mike." There was about all this nonsense a refreshing informality; it sounded as though it were impromptu; you could hardly hear the script ripple at all. This was an achievement, indeed—an object lesson for humorous radiocasts whose writers and players are all of a perspiration in their burly effort to "put the thing over" in a manner that shall seem properly lackadaisical.

* * *

And now a few highlights from the picture listening has painted on memory: Veronica Wiggins, a rich WOR contralto voice, unheralded but always pleasing to hear in its own right; Kathleen Stewart making the piano sing over WEAF; Milton Cross, without even the suspicion of a funereal note, announcing the Goldman Band concert in Central Park, New York, of a rainy Sunday evening when, the regular customers having deserted the park benches, Milton and the band held out to the end for the benefit of the radio, and dry, audience; the Hall-Johnson Negro choir, for the third season singing, on the New York Philharmonic Orchestra program at the Lewisohn Stadium, Negro spirituals as only their own people can sing them, and as "white folks" rarely do; Ambrose J. Weems (Mr. Knight at other times), introducing on the KuKu hour studious rendition of popular song lyrics augmented by spoken footnotes wise in their nonsensical stripping of the thick layers of "blah" from said lyrics; the studio audience at any Showboat presentation, punctuating old-time melodrama with applause, laughter and bitter hissing that makes them live again—and you up in the 10-cent gallery listening and watching with expanded ear and eye; the Forty Fathom Trawlers, reeking with the salt sea; W. Orton Tewson, making Mr. Pickwick and Bob Sawyer live again in WNYC's air college; Phil Cook, genius of the one-man show business, impelling us to the awful thought that maybe the breakfast food that Jolly Bill and Jane advertise is not the right one after all; the Columbia Grenadiers, one of the best of those many fine male quartettes that have sprung up like mushrooms around the microphone; Howard Barlow's perfect direction of the Philco Symphony Orchestra; that inimitable commentator on the news, H. V. Kaltenborn; with a special bow to all those "magicians of the manuals," if there be any, who do not play jazz on the organ.

L. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 15

Vocal and Instrumental

Theater Guild Musical Program (CBS). Columbia artists sing and play favorite numbers from past and present editions of Theater Guild "Garrick Gaieties" productions. 4:30.

Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Orchestra and soloists. 7:50.

"Gypsies" (Atlantic and Pacific—WEAF Chain). Harry Horlick's Orchestra; male quartet; soloists. 8:30.

"Johnny" Wolf, comedian; "Tom, Dick and Harry," vocal trio; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). 9.

Brigadiers Quartet; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors —WEAF—T). Frank Black displays Latin tendencies with "La Paloma" and "El Relicario." 9:30.

"Sign of the Shell" (Shell—WEAF Chain). Art Kassell's Orchestra; Wendell Hall sings medley of songs dealing with the moon. 10:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier includes von Weber's overture to "Oberon" in his dinner music program. 6:05.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra (Minneapolis—Honeywell Regulator—CBS). Henri Verbrugghen, director. 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg Carlson—WJZ—T). Schubert's "Rosamunde" overture; Mozart's "Divertimento No. 17." 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). 11.

Kay Kyser's New Yorker Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30.

Marty Stone's Edgewater Beach Orchestra (WEAF Chain). From Chicago. 12.

Choir

Morman Tabernacle Choir and Organ (WJZ —T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Crime Prevention Program (WJZ—T). Sketches based on actual police records telling of the capture of criminals. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Contract Bridge is introduced into the social circles of Thompkins Corners. 9:30.

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle" (WEAF Chain). 10.

Characteristic Music

"Argentina Hour" (WOR). Vincent Sorey and his orchestra play Latin-American program. 9:30.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Punk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Immigration" (WEAF—T). Hon. Harry E. Hull, Commissioner of Immigration. 7:15.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Robert L. Ripley. 7:30.

Half Hour in the Nation's Capital (WEAF —T).

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T.) 7:30.

Josef Woodwind Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

Europe Well Supplied With American Programs

Thirty American relay radiocasting stations are now engaged in transmitting their programs via short waves for foreign pickup. Most of them are adjuncts of regular radiocasting stations. In addition, the Federal Radio Commission has issued construction permits authorizing the building of six others.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—George Timber, baritone.
5:15 "Morgan Memorial," Senator David I. Walsh.
5:45 NBC. Dance program.
6:00 Political talk.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC. "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 Political talks.
8:15 NBC. "International Polo," Maj. A. C. Rudd.
8:30 NBC. "Pop" Concert: Salon Singers, mixed chorus; orchestra.
9:00 NBC. "Silver Flute": legends of a wandering gypsy.
9:30 NBC. General Electric Band, direction Arthur Pryor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC. Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Lewis Bray.
5:30 Stock quotations.
6:53 Plymouth Contest; Road Man.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:05 NBC. Governor Clinton Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; Sport Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys; male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 Riverside Ramblers.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC. "Dixies Circus"; sketch.
8:15 Political talk.
8:30 "L'Ensemble Melodique."
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 Gilbert & Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC. Minstrel program.
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:25 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
10:35 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:45 Political talk.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 Scott Oracle and Orchestra.
6:15 Boston Public Theaters' program.
6:30 David Book of Gems.
6:45 Political talk; baseball.
7:00 Political talks; time.
7:30 CBS, Necco Surprise Party: Henry Burbig; male trio; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 Political talks.
8:30 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Dan, the Fire Fighter."
10:00 Political talks; music.
10:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
11:00 Political talk; time; news.
11:30 CBS, Emerson Gill's Pavilion Royal Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Arp Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Lynn studio program.
5:30 Organ Recital; news; baseball.
6:00 Studio Program.
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 Billy Dooley's Westminster Roof Orchestra; time.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 14

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

2:15 p. m.—Melodius Duo.
2:30 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
3:00 Imperial Male Quartette.
3:30 Political talk.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC National Sunday Forum talk; Oratorio Choristers.
5:00 NBC, "Echoes of the Orient"; instrumental ensemble.
5:15 NBC, Silver Masked Tenor, Joe White.
5:30 NBC, Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simons, tenor; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio.
7:00 Maude Erickson, soloist.
7:30 Political talk.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 The Jenney Concert—Walter Smith and his Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk, William S. Packer.
9:10 Political talk.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent program: Lewis James, tenor; orchestra direction Josef Pasternack.
9:45 Political talks.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:45 a. m.—South Church (Congregational).
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra, direction of Joseph Littau.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour: talk; quartet; organ.
4:00 NBC, Don Carlos' Marimba Band; soloist.
4:30 NBC, Oswaldo Mazzucchi, cellist.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, "Rabbath Reveries"; talk; mixed sextet; organ.
6:00 Time; weather; political talk.
6:30 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; Sport Digest.
7:15 Mike "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Oilomatics: soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: Mme. Schumann-Heink; mixed quartet; orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Radio Hour: Dwight W. Morrow, guest speaker; sketches; music.
9:15 Political talk.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 Governors' Night, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield: addresses by New England governors, middle Atlantic governors.
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Hour.
11:30 Weather; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

2:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
8:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems."
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Program: recital.
1:00 From Braves Field.
4:00 Fox Furriers: Earle Nelson, Helen Barr, soloists; male trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Fashion Pages: soloist; orchestra.
7:00 Time; political talks.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones recital.
7:30 Kane's Lovemesters: soloist; male trio; dance orchestra.
8:00 Political talk; music.
8:15 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his Band.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 Political talks.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Hour: soloist; symphony orchestra.
10:00 Scott's "Arabesque" sketch.
10:30 Political talk.
10:45 CBS, "Around the Samovar": soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders": Hawaiian music and readings.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:40 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.
3:00 p. m.—Ted Roderick's orchestra.
4:00 Third Battalion, 372d Infantry Band.
4:30 Studio soloists.
5:15 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
6:15 WHDH Trio.
7:00 Park Street Church services.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:58 p. m.—NBC, "Organ Melodies."
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, America's Cup Races.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

FORD DELAYS TRIP TO SEE OLD MOWER

PARIS (AP)—Henry Ford's interest in mechanics caused him to reach Paris after 8 p. m. Sept. 11, several hours late on his automobile trip from Cherbourg.

The motor journey consumed practically the entire day. Just before reaching Rouen Mr. Ford was informed that farm machinery 100 years old was still at work on an ancient farm in Normandy, 25 miles away. Mr. Ford immediately decided that he must inspect the machine. He postponed luncheon, proceeded to the village and examined the old mower for nearly two hours, appearing intensely interested.

AIR TOURISTS HEAD FOR EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

WAUSAU, Wis. (AP) — The national air reliability tourists after spending the night here pointed their planes Sept. 13 toward another Wisconsin city, Eau Claire. John Livingston of Aurora, who won the tour last year, was out in front of the 18 planes that landed here.

Two planes had mishaps Sept. 12 at Davenport, Ia., and a third crashed at Green Bay, Wis., as it was flying to obtain spare parts for one of the fliers. No one was injured.

Some Developments of the Stenode Radiostat

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

A RECENT talk by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor with Dr. James Robinson, the inventor of the Stenode Radiostat, showed that the hopes aroused by the first description which appeared in these columns on May 17 appear to be well on the way to fulfilment. Arising from research work done, said Dr. Robinson, a much simpler and cheaper form of radiocast receiving apparatus is being evolved which will have a selectivity many times greater than that of the most expensive and elaborate wireless apparatus hitherto obtainable. In this development work he had great assistance from the British Broadcasting Corporation, who had arranged a number of special transmissions on wavelengths four or five times closer than the minimum separation (9 kilocycles) fixed by international convention. It is hoped that shortly the trade will be manufacturing, under license, apparatus efficient and simple to handle, and moderate in price.

Asked as to the progress on the land-line telegraphy side, Dr. Robinson said that he hoped within a few weeks to invite the Monitor representative to a demonstration of the land-line apparatus on a commercial scale. This apparatus is small and compact and, unlike any existing system, works off the electric socket, thereby eliminating all switchboards and batteries. Even more important it enables a large number of high speed printing telegraphs to be simultaneously operated on the same line.

By its application, too, the word-carrying capacity of submarine cables can be considerably extended, enabling obsolete and obsolescent cables to be retained in effective operation. This radiostat multiple system is now being installed for practical work by one of London's biggest newspapers. This enables one normal land-line to do the work hitherto requiring a large number. To start with, the new system is to be put into operation on lines lent for the purpose by the Postmaster-General.

Sir Oliver Lodge, one of the pioneers of radio, wrote quite recently to Dr. Robinson: "There can be no doubt that your invention will supply a long-felt want, enabling multiple telegraphy to be sent along a wire at frequencies very close together, much closer than is ordinarily considered possible. What would otherwise be regarded as a crowded state of the ether, so that messages of adjacent frequency are liable to overlap, is thus by your devices eliminated from land-lines, cables and wireless."

British Have Need of Canadian Lumber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A huge market for western Canadian lumber awaits lumbermen in Great Britain, according to F. P. Burden, British Columbia Minister of Lands, who returned from the United Kingdom recently, after investigating lumber conditions there.

He said that if British Columbia's lumber industry would cut according to the demands of the British market, which they have not done in the past, they could secure huge orders, sufficient to restore the entire lumber industry to prosperity. "The essential thing about this business," he said, "is to cut according to the specific demands of the old country buyers, which are not the demands of other markets, with which we are more familiar.

"The Baltic countries, from which Britain buys most of her lumber, are preventing any increase in shipments at this time because they have reached the limit of their output while still maintaining their forests. This gives western Canada an opportunity to reach the British market in a big way."

Mr. Burden will confer with lumbermen and assist them in opening up new British exports. He secured a number of trial orders from British buyers.

CHILE EXPORTING WHEAT

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Exportation of 12,000 tons of wheat during September and October will complete disposal of 42,000 tons of grain, or the entire over-production of the country for this year's crop, it was announced Sept. 11.

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The Finest of Foods at Prices Much Lower Than You Expect
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The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
In our
English Room
You are assured of the best food the market affords.
Served a la Carte or Table d'Hote
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
COMmonwealth 4500

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PROVISIONS of every description, best quality only, sent to all addresses, home or abroad.
Specialities: Excellent Sausage of every kind. German farm Eggs, new laid. Canned Goods.
Very moderate prices.
Orders promptly attended to.

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Table Mountain in Bas-Relief Metal.
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Mop Oil with Lavender Perfume
¼ liter bottle ..... RM 1.75 Postage extra
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For HOTELS larger quantities packed.
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Linen & Cottons for Bed, Table & Kitchen
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Tip of T Wharf—Boston
A fine clear sky—September day,
Gulls flying high,—round Boston's Bay,
A seat in a loft—delicious food,
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We close daily at 4 P. M. until October.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
MAJESTIC TONIGHT at 8:25
$1.50 Mats. Wed. and Sat.
John Drinkwater's COMEDY HIT
"BIRD IN HAND"

WILBUR TONIGHT at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat.
JANE COWL
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GUSTY COMEDY
"TWELFTH NIGHT"
Staged by ANDREW LEIGH of the Old Vic, London
Evgs. 50c to $3—Wed. Mat. 50c to $2—Sat. Mat. 50c to $2.50

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Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:30
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Boston Traces Eventful History in Its Tercentenary Week Program

Tableaus, Pageants, Parades and Concerts Included in Observances From Sept. 15 to 20—Distinguished Guests to Participate in Celebration

With a blare of trumpets from the 150-piece Aleppo Band on Boston Common and appropriate observances in the churches on Sept. 14, Boston will inaugurate "its week" of carefully planned events, by which it hopes to convey something of what it means to a city to have struggled, persevered and prospered through 300 years of momentous history.

The first direct effort to make provisions for the observance in Boston was probably made 100 years ago, when the baton used in the two hundredth anniversary parade was sealed in a box to be opened and used in the three hundredth anniversary procession.

Commemorative plans have since then accumulated until, on the eve of its "tercentenary" plunge, Boston is prepared to unburden itself Sept. 15 to 20 in an outburst of fireworks, speeches by distinguished visitors, dedications, parades, electrical illuminations and pageants.

History in Tableaus

Three centuries of history will parade in the form of electrically illuminated floats and tableaus the night of Sept. 15. Eighteen floats and 18 tableaus will be escorted from the corner of Hereford and Beacon Streets, where the parade will form, through downtown Boston to Berkeley Street, where they will disband. In line will be the First Corps Cadets, the Aleppo Shriners Band, 200 Shriners and several other cadet bands. The floats will depict incidents in state and city history.

Dedication exercises for the memorial to the Founders on Boston Common, reënactment of an Olde Towne Meeting and the formal reception to Reuben Salter, Mayor of Boston, England, at the Boston Garden are scheduled for Sept. 16. Governors and mayors of New England states and cities and dignitaries from Canada will grace the latter occasion. Mme. Schumann-Heink will be guest-soloist.

Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, is to speak at the Founders' dedication. Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe" will read the ode which he has been asked to write in connection with the dedication. Mr. Markham, commenting on his ode which he is finishing at Quincy, said, "I am picturing in a few lines the heroism of John Winthrop and follow this with Boston's litany of heroes down through the years and including James Otis, William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips." He said he prepared for the ode by reading the whole history of Boston.

Pageant on Wheels

A parade of costumed groups, organizations and historical floats with military and naval escort, comprising a pageant on wheels, will be Boston's contribution to its Tercentenary day, Sept. 17.

A field day at Franklin Park and an official dinner to distinguished guests have been arranged for Sept. 18. A concert by the 101st Veterans' Band on the Common coupled with a pageant on Boston Common are listed for Sept. 19.

Gymnastics and a musical program by German societies on Boston Common and a display of fireworks at Charles River Basin and at the Strandway, Sept. 20, will complete the week's activities. Special band concerts by the Weymouth Post Band of the American Legion every evening at the Esplanade, Charles River Basin, will be the Tercentenary contribution of the I. O. O. F. of Boston.

William Gager Lays Down His Work After Seeing Puritan Church Grow

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 13, 1630—Dr. William Gager, the Company's chief "chirurgeon," and the senior deacon in the church organized here on July 30, has laid down his work. Since his arrival on the Arbella he has labored zealously for the welfare of the Plantation and for the establishment and growth of the infant church. He gave of his skill and strength with unselfish abandon, and now his work is accomplished.

Dr. Gager had followed closely the history of the Puritan discussion, and we had conversed on that subject many times. He informed me that it was during the reign of Queen Elizabeth that the term Puritanism was first applied to a reform movement within the Established Church which had been gathering momentum since the days of Wycliffe. Used in derision by its inventors, it seemed to describe so well the purposes of the reformers who refused to become separatists, that no protest was offered against the acceptance of the term for general use.

Although the Puritans gained no ground, and received not the slightest encouragement from the Ecclesiastical Establishment, they steadily grew in numbers and in the mental quality of their adherents. With the accession of thinking men, their power increased and their purpose deepened.

So sure were they of the righteousness of their main tenets that they advocated them with boldness. In their thought the church needed transforming, purifying. Whatever was not Scriptural needed to be sloughed off. The clergy should be educated in very fact, for which the granting of orders should not be a substitute or a gloss. The man in the pulpit should be able to preach from a heart full of Scripture truth and warmth, for which the reading of sermons, often listened to with contempt by congregations more intelligent than the preacher, should not suffice.

When it became apparent that the Puritan movement, peacefully conducted, would fail in England, the more devoted turned their eyes to America as a place where a virgin church might be planted on reform ideals. The slow but apparently sure success of the Separatists at New Plimoth gave encouragement to this view; for had not Elder William Brewster said of the Pilgrims: "It is not with us as with men whom small things can discourage or small discontentments cause to wish themselves at home again"?

When asked his opinion as to the reason King Charles I did not object to the migration, Dr. Gager expressed two views. First, that His Majesty was displeased with the growing manifestations of non-conformity in religious matters, and hoped that a migration of the leading dissenters would restore the undisputed authority of the Establishment. Second, that the requirements of government for the prosecution of wars and the support of alliances made necessary new sources of taxation and new territory from which to secure supplies for the English navy, and that the settlement and development of a new England in an unworked continent would supply both these needs.

At any rate, the King's consent, although not given unequivocally, was a great victory; and when the patent passed the seals, the clause requiring the seat of government to be maintained in England having been "abscinded" through the efforts of Matthew Cradock and other influential leaders, the Puritan cup of joy overflowed in gratitude and praise.

Dr. Gager has seen Puritan churches at Salem, Dorchester, Charlestown and Waterton. He has seen the Pilgrim Separatists of Plimoth "united by a heavenly and unfeigned love" with their Massachusetts Bay brethren. And now he is content to rest. Peace to his dear soul.

LARGER DRY LAW STAFF CALLED FOR BY COL. WOODCOCK

(Continued from Page 1)

"the declaration of another wet." He agreed, however, that prohibition would be an outstanding issue in the 1932 presidential fight, declaring Governor Roosevelt's statement had brought the matter into the prospective campaign. He said in part:

"It was to be expected that we would lose some drys this year. We had more drys in the last Congress than previously. It was a return to normalcy."

Gain in Allen Sections

The defeat of Republican drys in Michigan and Washington did not indicate an increasing wet sentiment in the country or a decided national trend away from the Eighteenth Amendment, he said.

The three districts involved, he said, have become increasingly industrial, and the new voters in Detroit and Seattle are largely alien.

Defeats were expected by the Anti-Saloon League, he added, in some other congressional districts where drys were elected in the Hoover landslide of 1928. The league expects to elect dry senators in Pennsylvania, Maine and South Carolina.

"At the present time," he said, "there are 329 drys in the House, an increase of 29 over the previous Congress, due to unexpected dry accessions gained in the large Hoover vote in 1928. The normal dry vote is something like 300. This we will have in the next Congress. We fully expect to see the loss of a number of dry members in the November election. That is, we expect to return to our normal vote of about 300 in the House, but will gain in the Senate."

ALLEN REPORTED WINNER IN MOTOR LIABILITY RATES

(Continued from Page 1)

about a reform in the situation, despite its alarming nature, he declared that he would recommend to the Legislature laws designed to check unscrupulous methods. He proposed to suggest the following:

1. That no claim for personal injury can be enforced unless notice in writing is given to the party against whom the claim is made within 10 days of the accident.

2. That no notice for personal injury claims shall be valid unless accompanied by a statement under oath of a doctor licensed to practice in the Commonwealth. Said statement to set forth the nature of the injuries.

3. That special legislation be passed imposing serious penal consequences upon those promoting spurious claims.

4. That no claim for personal injuries be enforceable unless the party making claim shall, in addition to the notice to the party against whom claim is sought, notify the registry of motor vehicles in writing.

5. That there be enacted such legislation as is necessary to perfect the operation of a demerit system.

"The experience of the city of Boston this year," the Governor pointed out, "is eloquent proof of what I say. I am informed that since it has stopped the settlement of claims against the city outside of the courts the amount paid out in accident cases has dropped over 50 per cent. This is only one bit of evidence but it is characteristic of the general situation."

Cross-State Road Completed in Iowa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa, which for so long has been avoided by tourists has at last emerged from the mud. The completion of the pavement of Federal Highway 34 which crosses southern Iowa from east to west was the occasion for a gala celebration Sept. 12 at Creston, where large delegations gathered from cities and towns within a radius of 100 miles.

Although a definite road-building program has been pursued since 1925 when Iowa had but 500 miles of pavement, and hundreds of miles of gravel and paving have been laid, this is the first entirely paved highway across the State to be completed. However, more than 3300 miles of pavement will have been laid by the close of this year.

RAILROAD TICKET MEN TO CONVENE IN BOSTON

The twelfth annual convention of the American Association of Railroad Ticket Agents will open a four-day session in Boston Sept. 15. This is the first time that the organization has convened in this city.

Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, representing Gov. Frank G. Allen, is expected to welcome the 1000 delegates at the opening session, and Mayor James M. Curley is expected to deliver the welcome of the city. H. M. Biscoe, vice-president of the Boston & Albany Railroad, N. W. Hawkes, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and Benjamin Campbell, vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, are to welcome the delegates on behalf of the local railroads.

BRAZIL STARTS 'COPPER RUSH'

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil (By U. P.)—Discovery of copper deposits at Pequery, Rio Grande do Sul, has led to intensive mining activity there. The Brazilian concern, Minas e Estrada de Ferro S. Jeronymo, is negotiating with land owners in the region for permission to start mining operations.

'Deestrik Skule' to Reopen

ONCE AGAIN TO HELP MAKE CITIZENS
The Old Bell Will Ring Out the Week of Sept. 14 in the Belfry of This 150-Year-Old Schoolhouse in the Old New England Village on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds in Springfield, Mass., Where Women Voters Will Hold Citizenship Classes Each Day During That Time.

Women Voters to Conduct Citizenship School in Old Colonial Schoolhouse

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters is to conduct a school for good citizenship during the Eastern States Exposition Sept. 15 to 20 inclusive in the red brick schoolhouse, the last of the structures to be added to Storrowton, the New England colonial village.

The village comprises a group of colonial buildings, all original structures reërected and restored at a cost of over $250,000.

The schoolhouse is the latest addition to the group. It stood in Whately, Mass., for more than 125 years, the center of education for several generations. With its original desks and benches, its sonorous bell in the belfry, the schoolhouse, with its daily lesson periods, will be a chief center of attraction.

The program arranged by the League of Women Voters announced by Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, provides for two class periods daily at 11 and 3 o'clock. Hostesses and teachers will be present continuously to give individual or small group instruction on the many problems of political citizenship. The more formal class periods will take up topics of women's special interest in government as follows:

Monday: "The Importance of the Direct Primary," by Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary of political education.

Tuesday: "Election Procedure and Absent Voting," by Miss Harriet M. Jones, field secretary; "Development of Citizenship," by Miss Genevieve Browne, Holyoke League. Miss Florence Harrison of the National League will also be present.

Wednesday: "That Mexico," by Mrs. W. Gray Harris, Worcester League.

Thursday: "Child Welfare, a Government Concern," by Mrs. Graves, chairman of the child welfare committee of the Springfield League, assisted by the President, Mrs. Elena Clough Lockwood.

Friday: "Women in Industry," by Miss Maude Corbett, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Springfield, and Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, president of the Holyoke League.

Saturday: Connecticut Day, Mrs. A. G. Dugan will speak on "Election Procedure in Connecticut."

Hostesses serving each day are: Miss M. H. Bowne, Springfield, Sunday; Mrs. George W. Atkinson, Springfield, Monday; Miss Harriet Harris, Deerfield League president, Tuesday; Miss Miriam Clark, Northampton, Wednesday; Mrs. Elena Clough Lockwood, Springfield League president, Thursday; Mrs. Harold U. Faulkner, president of the Northampton League, Friday.

Fishermen's Group Meets in Fitchburg

FITCHBURG, Mass. (AP)—The Izaak Walton League of America, Massachusetts Division, opened its third annual state convention at Whalom Park here Sept. 12 with a business meeting and election of officers for the coming year.

Clay Perry, Pittsfield, was elected president, Dr. Theodore J. Storey, Southbridge, first vice-president, and Herbert S. Stearns, Springfield, second, Albert T. Rhodes, Leominster, third, and Ernest W. Gilson, Fitchburg, fourth, vice-presidents. Thomas S. Bradley, of Holyoke, was chosen secretary-treasurer. In spite of the unanimous request of the delegates, Judge Merrill L. Welcker of Holyoke refused reëlection to the presidency of the society.

It was voted to hold next year's state convention in Pittsfield, and a resolution favoring an increase in the salaries of state fish and game wardens was postponed until that time.

Woman to Extend State's Welcome

Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, member of the Governor's Council, has been selected by Gov. Frank G. Allen, to tender the greetings of the Commonwealth at the mass meeting in Ford Hall on Sept. 15, arranged by the Law Enforcement League to commemorate the one hundred forty-third anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution.

The meeting, which will be addressed by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, and J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, was planned with the coöperation of the several organizations opposed to the repeal of the state prohibition law enforcement act. The selection of Mrs. Andrews to represent the Governor is said to have been influenced by her own dry record. It is expected that she will emphasize the stand consistently held by Governor Allen for law enforcement.

Mrs. Andrews, who is a candidate for renomination, was the first woman to serve on the Governor's Council. She was a pioneer in establishing juvenile courts, was chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Prison Board; a member of the Minimum Wage Board, representing the public; and an experienced business woman.

Old New England Homes Preserved

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Three ancient buildings of the town of Prescott have been bought by Joseph A. Skinner, Holyoke manufacturer and one of the trustees of Mount Holyoke College, and have been removed from sites soon to be submerged for a metropolitan water supply to Mr. Skinner's estate in South Hadley.

One of these is a white church, a fine example of early New England architecture, which will front on the main highway and become a museum of Colonial relics. The other two are dwellings distinctive of an early New England period. One of them will stand near the church as a parsonage. The other will serve as a farmhouse.

The church was built of massive timbers, hand hewn and secured by wooden pegs, and its bell is notable for its sweet tone.

Dog Identification Sought by League

Making an appeal to the citizens of Massachusetts the Animal Rescue League of Boston is seeking legislation that would compel owners of dogs to have tags attached to dog collars.

The tag would carry the number, the name of the city and the date of issue, and would be changed yearly that the dog officer might tell at a glance whether the animal had been licensed for the current year.

According to the managing director of the league, 300 to 400 dogs are received weekly, and by actual count not 3 per cent bear any mark of identification that would assist in returning them to their owners.

GIFT TO LIBRARY STRIKES CITY SNAG

Mayor James M. Curley has announced the appointment of John H. Choate as special counsel to assist the city in obtaining unprovisional rights to $1,000,000 left the city for the purchase of certain books for the Boston Public Library in the will of Josiah Benton, provided the city expend 3 per cent of its taxable income for the upkeep of the library.

Mayor Curley pointed out that the city now expends 1½ per cent of its taxable income on the library and cannot afford to increase that. He believed that the obstacle clause should be struck out.

RAIL INTERESTS TRANSFERRED

Transfer of the interests of the Central Vermont Railroad, Inc., as lessee in the railroads, franchises and other property of the New London Northern Railroad Company to the New York Trust Company, as "consistent with the public interest," was approved by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities Sept. 12, on petition of the Central Vermont Railroad heads.

Ideas for Harbor Improvement Sought by Boston Port Official

Ship Masters Are Told of Authority's Program and Asked to Suggest Ways of Bettering Dock and Anchorage Facilities

"To see ourselves as others see us," was the object of a four months' survey by Capt. George P. Lord, marine supervisor of the Boston Port Authority, who has visited 91 vessels entering the port of Boston from foreign countries in that length of time, at the instigation of the port organization, it is announced by Richard Parkhurst, secretary. In all cases, Captain Lord outlined to the master or purser of the vessels what the port authority is doing and hopes to accomplish, and requested recommendations and suggestions to make Boston a better port.

Mr. Parkhurst explains that Boston has been reputed in maritime circles to neglect visiting ship masters, and to pay no attention to them or their ship. The port authority is endeavoring to remove that impression, and to get these ship masters talking about Boston in favorable, rather than unfavorable, terms, Mr. Parkhurst said.

Suggestions were received on subjects that have received previous consideration by the port authority and also on many that have not, but Mr. Parkhurst explained that it was interesting to get, direct from ship masters, their own reaction on subjects that interest them in connection with the port of Boston.

Anchorage grounds in Boston harbor was one of the most important subjects recommended. Dredging of the middle ground to enlarge the anchorage area at President Roads was urged, it being pointed out that vessels awaiting charters must go down to the lower harbor to anchor, thus congesting President Roads, which sometimes hampers movements of big passenger vessels awaiting port examination.

Strengthening the East Boston piers and rebuilding with cement piling is urged to avoid serious damage to the piers should a large vessel sheer when docking and hit the piers.

Fixed places for anchorage of vessels is recommended, so as to be able to use the full capacity of that anchorage, under supervision of the harbormaster.

Many captains complain of débris floating in the harbor, calling attention to the method of handling this work in New York harbor, where the police have a fleet of sea skiffs that patrol the harbor and pick up the débris, which is likely to damage propellers of even the largest ships.

Coastwise and intercoastal men have suggested an attempt to solve the problem of cluttering up the piers, due to congestion of cargo. They propose that the amount of free time allowed cargo on piers be cut down and refer to New York where consignees must take the cargo off the pier within 24 or 48 hours after landing. If this could be done here, it would tend to clear the piers and permit handling more vessels in a given period, said Mr. Parkhurst.

Traffic lanes in Massachusetts Bay as proposed by Dickson Hoover, inspector-general of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, meets with enthusiasm on the part of foreign ship masters sailing to Boston, Mr. Parkhurst said. This plan would benefit particularly vessels coming in from transatlantic tracks in foggy weather, he stated. It is proposed that these lanes be placed on not only the hydrographic charts but on the coast and geodetic service charts in dotted lines so that they would not be as confusing on a chart as heavy lines.

Enlarging the anchorage at Bird Island by dredging the shoals that are now bare at low water was also recommended, extending the depth of the anchorage to 25 feet and closer to the bulkhead of the Boston Airport. This would about double the present anchorage space, it was stated.

THREE BRIDGE PLANS APPROVED FOR MAINE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans for the construction of three bridges in Maine, two across the Back River and one across the Eastern River, were approved Sept. 12 by the War Department.

Application by the Maine State Highway Commission at Augusta called for the construction of a bridge between Barter Island and Hodgdon Island across Back River at Boothbay, a second bridge across Back River between Boothbay and Hodgdon Island, and a third across the Eastern River at Dresden Mills.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SHIELDS AND DOEG IN FINAL

Tilden and Wood Go Down to Defeat in U. S. Men's Tennis Singles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A completely new generation of lawn tennis will fight out the United States men's amateur tennis championship finals at Forest Hills stadium, as John H. Doeg, a youth of 21, encounters Frank X. Shields, whose years number barely 20, for the crown which has been the perquisite of William T. Tilden 2d, except when interrupted by French invaders, for the last 11 years.

Tilden, fighting with all his old-time fire, but without the power that enabled him to dominate the game for the past generation, was so close to victory over Doeg that not until the final game had been completed was there any assurance that his time had come. But the service of the Santa Monica youth, which had furnished his chief weapon through the long battle, finally saved him, and then he ran out the game and set a few games later, to win at 10—8, 6—3, 3—6, 12—10.

Dependent on Service

Shields was also chiefly dependent on his service for his victory over Sidney B. Wood Jr., still another of the newcomers into the game, and a year younger than his opponent. Wood used all of his craft, but the service of the New York youth enabled him to hold the upper hand all the way, except for a brief period in the third set, when he eased off and allowed Wood to take the set, so as to come back fresh after the rest period, and run out the match at 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Commander C. C. Gill, U. S. N., a member of the Leech Cup team for his service, will oppose Henry H. Bassford, winner in 1928, in the final round of the United States veteran championship, as the naval officer defeated Frederick C. Baggs, runner-up to Bassford two years ago, 6—2, 6—3, while Bassford had a harder struggle to eliminate Dr. William Rosenbaum, twice runnerup, in 1926 and 1927, 8—6, 6—3.

From the start of the play in the Shields-Wood match, it was evident that the New York player, whose recent performances have proved that his old-time indifference and lack of vigor have departed, was ready to play his finest game, and the only question was whether the greater court craft of the younger victor at Seabright and Southampton might not neutralize this power. Shields won his first three service games without the loss of a point, and with two breaks through service, and the dropping of only one point to Wood in his fourth service game, won the first set at 6—2. He won all his service games in the second set also, dropping only four points in the process, but had a harder time to break through on the blond youth, who used his own service well, and not until deuce had been called twice in the seventh game was Shields able to gain the lead, and run out the set two games later with another break, 6—3. This process continued into the third set, but finally Wood began to solve the service of Shields, which had bothered him so thoroughly in the first two and one-half sets, and breaking through on Shields's three times, finally managed to win one of his own service games, after two failures, to take the set at 6—4.

Wood Threatens

In the fourth set, after the rest, Wood threatened to come through again about the middle of the set, after the score stood at 2—all. But this time Shields had his volley play to fall back on and, though his next two service games went to deuce, he managed to win them both, with a break through Wood between them, and, though Wood saved his next service game with a pair of perfect service aces, Shields ran out the ninth game with a loss of one point, when he sent a ball over the back line at 40—0, only to win the next point with an out that was the return of Wood to his service. This ended the struggle, at 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Doeg won every one of his nine service games in the first set of his match with Tilden, five of them by love scores. But the champion was also winning in turn, and not until the very last game was Doeg able to break through the ironclad defense of Tilden, though he was eight times at set point before the final success. A placement by Tilden spoiled the first of them, in the tenth game, two errors in handling Tilden's service spoiled his chances in each of the twelfth and sixteenth games, and after leading at 15—40 in the eighteenth, not until Tilden had brought the score to deuce, did Doeg accomplish the feat.

Doeg broke through on Tilden twice in the first four games of the second set, losing one game in between, but his fighting told on his endurance, and only by the slightest of margins was he able to climb over the remaining games on his service, playing as if in a fog, to win the set at 6—3.

The third set was even more of a service duel, with Tilden making hardly an effort to return the service of Doeg until the score stood at three-all, with Doeg credited with three love games on service. Then Tilden, who had held his own on his own service up to that point, suddenly found Doeg slipping and ran out the set in straight games, playing with much of his old-time vigor, as well as the craft for which he is famous. It was a feat of great skill, as Doeg did not appear to be weakening at all.

Doeg continued his capture of service games at love when they resumed play after the rest, but Tilden, though carried to deuce on several occasions, had his reserve play, a soft, second service which Doeg failed to handle with any ease, generally sending it over the back line on the return. Tilden was within a point of breaking through, as he had in the third set, in the ninth and thirteenth games, but Doeg saved on each occasion. Then, in the nineteenth game, with the score at nine all, Tilden launched his final effort to overtake the younger star. Five times he had the game within a point, but each time Doeg managed to use his volleys and service to stop the next rally. Finaly, Doeg captured the game, and though Tilden won his own service following, the effort was over, and a final pair of games at love and 15 ended the struggle, and dismissed the many-time champion out of the court a loser.

UNITED STATES MEN'S SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

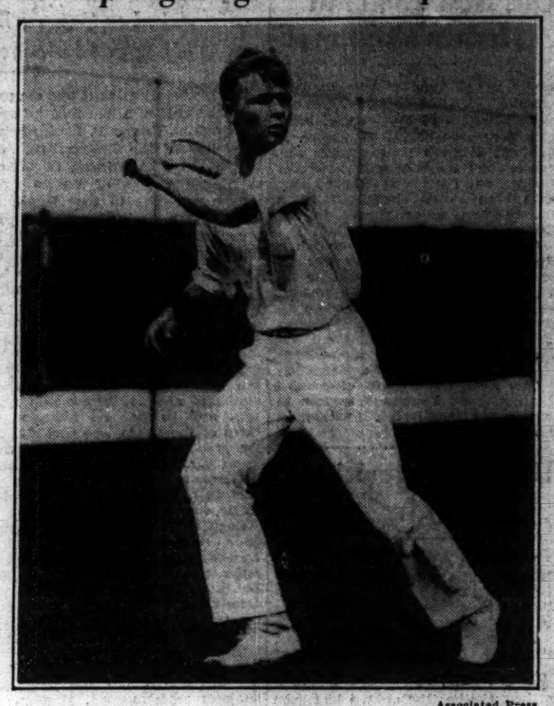
John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, 10—8, 6—3, 3—6, 12—10.

UNITED STATES MEN'S VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Commander C. C. Gill, U. S. N., defeated Frederick C. Baggs, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Henry H. Bassford, Bronxville, N. Y., defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 8—6, 6—3.

Springs Big Tennis Surprise



Associated Press

JOHN H. DOEG
Conqueror of Bill Tilden in National Semifinals

GENE SARAZEN WINS FROM JOE KIRKWOOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Gene Sarazen, United States open champion in 1922 and professional champion in 1922 and 1923, and Tommy Armour, United States open champion in 1927, won their semifinal round matches in the Professional Golfers' Association of America championship tournament, Sept. 12, on the links of the Fresh Meadow Country Club and the right to meet in the final round for the title held last year by Leo Diegel.

Sarazen met Joe Kirkwood, the trick shot artist, in the semifinal and defeated him 5 and 4. Sarazen secured a two-hole lead on the first nine holes, but Kirkwood had the match squared at the end of the morning play, each turning in a card of 71 for the first 18. The first four holes of the afternoon were halved, but Sarazen won the next two and never surrendered the margin.

Armour met Charles Lacey of Pine Valley and they had a great battle, the former finally winning 1 up. Each had a card of 36 for the first nine holes which they halved. Armour took the lead when he won the eleventh in 4 to 5, only to have Lacey square the match by winning the twelfth 2 to 4 and then take the lead by winning the next one 3 to 4. Armour won the next to square the match and after squaring the next, Armour won the sixteenth and seventeenth to go 2 up. The summary:

P. G. A. CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Gene Sarazen, Fresh Meadow, defeated Joe Kirkwood, Philadelphia, 5 and 4.

Tommy Armour, Detroit, defeated Charles Lacey, Clementon, N. J., 1 up.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE DRAFT DIFFERENCES

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An invitation to attend a meeting to attempt to settle draft differences between class AA minor baseball leagues and the two major organizations has been received by officials of the San Francisco Club of the Pacific Coast League.

Letters proposing that the situation be ironed out in conference were received from John A. Heydler, president of the National League, and E. S. Barnard, head of the American League. The conferences were desired during the World Series.

The move was accepted here as the first step in an about face by the major leagues on their previously announced stand. Several months ago representatives of the two big circuits delivered an ultimatum to club owners in the American Association and the International and Pacific Coast Leagues that unless they accepted the full draft, in place of a modified draft, no more business would be done with them after this season. Subsequently, the three minor circuits voted to reject the proposition.

BRITISH POLO PONIES SOLD

NEW YORK (AP)—Forty-eight polo ponies, brought here by the British team for the international cup matches, were sold at auction Sept. 12, bringing an aggregate of $183,400. Top price of $13,000 was brought by White Slave, 7-year-old brown mare which was owned by Capt. C. T. I. Roark. Stephen (Laddie) Sanford was the purchaser after lively bidding. Sanford now has paid the three highest prices for polo ponies. He paid $22,000 for Jupiter in 1928 and $13,500 for Judy in 1926. Forty of the ponies belonged to the Hurlingham Club, six to Lewis L. Lacey, Anglo-Argentine star, and two to Gerald Balding, No. 1 on the British team.

CARENAUGHT WINS CUP

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Defeating some of the fastest displacement craft in the country, Carenaught, owned by M. Roy Keys, of Buffalo, N. Y., and piloted by an army aviator, Capt. H. W. Flickenger, of Washington, Sept. 12 successfully defended the Secretary of the Navy Cup won on the Potomac last year. The Carenaught captured both heats with an average of better than 48 miles an hour. The six laps of the course of 2½ miles was covered in the first heat in 18m. 41s. Second place went to John Shibe's Miss Philadelphia, driven by William Freitag, of Philadelphia. Why Not, piloted by Frank Rutherford, Port Washington, L. I., gained third place.

Dr. Gregg Retains Senior Golf Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Dr. George T. Gregg, Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa., retained his title as champion of the United States Seniors' Golf Association here on the links of the Apawamis Club, Sept. 12, when he scored a 75 on the second 18 holes, which he needed to pass Frank C. Newton, Round Hill Club, Greenwich, Conn., who led the first half of the large field with a gross total of 156 for 36 holes. Dr. Gregg's total gross score was one stroke better than that which won him the title in 1929 when he scored 81—75—156.

Third-place honors were taken by three players: Bertram Hopper of Kalamazoo, Mich.; S. C. Mabon, Garden City Golf Club of Long Island, and Dr. Charles H. Walter, Sequoyah Country Club of Oakland, Calif. Each had gross totals of 162.

The prize list:

SEPT. 9 and 10

Best gross, 36 holes, Class A: Robert Collier, Dunwoodie. Class B: Alexander H. Revell, Old Elm. Class C: Hugh Halsell, Brook Hollow. Class D: Frank H. Hoyt, Engineers. Class E: F. C. Newton, Round Hill.

Best net, 36 holes, Class A: D. W. Whitmore, Siwanoy. Class B: John J. Pulleyn, Oakland. Class C: Frederick C. Robbins, Atlantic City. Class D: John R. Terrell, Riverhead. Class E: Harmon S. Graves, Apawamis.

Best selected gross, 36 holes, Class A: The Rev. William W. Leete, Race Brook. Class B: Ward W. Willits, Old Elm. Class C: Frederick Snare, Garden City. Class D: Frank J. Helmle, Knollwood. Class E: David N. Tallman, Minikahda.

Best selected net 36 holes, Class A: W. O. Henderson, Scioto. Class B: Clarence S. McClellan, Pelham. Class C: Henry W. Jessup, Garden City. Class D: B. K. Weiker, Dunwoodie. Class E: James Baird, Scarsdale.

Best gross score, 36 holes, 80 years or more: Emmett O'Neill, Torresdale.

Best gross, 18 holes, Tuesday: S. Clifton Mabon, Garden City.

Best net, Sept. 9: C. B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg.

Best gross, Sept. 10: Dr. Charles H. Walter, Sequoyah.

Best net, Sept. 10: Dr. J. M. Johnson, Brooklawn.

Putting contest, Sept. 10: V. C. Brown, Siwanoy.

Sept. 11 and 12

Best Gross, 36 Holes—Class A, Gen. J. Ernest Smith, Wilmington; Class B, W. E. Truesdell, Garden City; Class C, H. S. Redfield, Hartford; Class D, Robert C. Mitchell, Siwanoy; Class E, Bertram Hopper, Kalamazoo.

Best Net, 36 Holes—Class A, N. W. Jordan, Brookline; Class B, John K. Beach, New Haven; Class C, J. W. Holberton, Arcola; Class D, Clarence E. Hanscom, Woodland; Class E, Henry Loeb, Long Meadow.

Best Selected Gross, 36 Holes—Class A, F. P. Abercrombie, Philadelphia. C. C.; Class B, James W. Crook, Amherst; Class C, Dr. Arthur H. Hart, Memphis; Class D, F. H. Ecker, Blind Brook; Class E, Dr. Charlton Wallace, Garden City.

Best Selected Net 36 Holes—Class A, John W. Herbert, Oakland; Class B, Julian W. Curtiss, Greenwich; Class C, Lewis H. Losee, Woodway; Class D, J. S. Langthorn, Ardsley; Class E, R. G. McGregor, Wykagyl.

Best Gross, 80 Years—Lincoln Passmore.
Best Gross, Sept. 11—R. E. Griscom.
Best Net, Sept. 11—F. S. Wheeler.
Best Gross, Sept. 12—F. S. Douglas.
Best Net, Sept. 12—Jerome A. Peck.
Putting Contest, Sept. 12—D. S. White.
Boston Bowl—E. W. Harris.

The scores of the first 10 net leaders at the end of the second half of the field in each class follow:

Class A—75 Years and Over

N. W. Jordan, Brookline	206	62	144
J. W. Herbert, Oakland	204	54	150
L. K. Passmore, Philadelphia	217	60	157
F. P. Abercrombie, Philadelphia	302	44	158
J. R. Sterrett, Oakmont	228	68	160
Gen. J. E. Smith, Wilmington	177	16	161
Andrew Baxter, Wykagyl	212	48	164
F. M. Cossitt, Binghamton	201	36	165
Morton Alden, Wollaston	236	70	166
C. C. Bell, Wilmington	206	40	166

Class B—70 to 74 Years, Inclusive

J. K. Beach, New Haven	194	44	150
J. W. Curtis, Greenwich	194	41	153
W. E. Truesdell, Garden City	182	28	154
Eberhard Faber, Richmond Co.	214	56	158
Jonathan Godfrey, Oakland	201	40	161
F. B. Leaming, Moorestown	207	44	163
G. B. Wightman, No. Hempstead	221	56	165
J. W. Spalding, Rumson	219	54	165
James W. Crook, Amherst	189	24	165
B. L. Winchell, Blind Brook	208	40	168

Class C—65 to 69 Years, Inclusive

John W. Holberton, Arcola	172	28	144
Lewis H. Losee, Woodway	179	34	145
Dr. J. E. Lumbard, Englewood	195	49	146
Henry S. Redfield, Hartford	167	20	147
F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis	175	28	147
Charles M. Miller, Siwanoy	196	46	150
Wilson B. Brice, Wykagyl	206	56	150
N. W. Clayton, Lawrence Brook	188	36	152
Edward W. Harris, Apawamis	197	44	153
George C. Austin, Englewood	200	46	154
J. A. Ross, Philadelphia	198	44	154
Jerome A. Peck, Apawamis	176	22	154
C. S. Erswell, Portland	178	24	154

Class D—60 to 64 Years, Inclusive

C. E. Hanscom, Woodland	178	34	144
J. S. Langthorn, Ardsley	183	35	148
W. H. Utz, Knollwood	183	33	150
W. P. Brinckerhoff, Siwanoy	201	50	151
R. C. Mitchell, Siwanoy	160	10	153
F. H. Ecker, Blind Brook	175	20	155
J. S. Jones, Westchester Hills	174	20	154
W. J. Busby, Atlantic City	203	51	154
George D. Ogen, Allegheny	184	30	154
W. A. Mitchell, Ardsley	196	40	156
Frank H. Gates, New Haven	178	22	156

Class E—55 to 59 Years, Inclusive

Henry Loeb, Long Meadow	194	46	148
Rodman E. Griscom, Merion	163	14	149
Dr. A. R. Gardiner, Westchester	172	22	150
Dr. George T. Gregg, Oakmont	155	4	151
Findlay S. Douglas, Apawamis	167	16	151
Bertram Hopper, Kalamazoo	162	10	152
Dr. C. Wallace, Garden City	167	14	153
Robert O. McGregor, Wykagyl	185	32	153
Samuel O. Miller, Englewood	178	18	157
Edward B. Stott, Lake Placid	208	50	158

TIGERS FORCE YANKEES OUT

New York Club Is Now Unable to Catch A's in Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	94	47	.667
Washington	87	53	.621
New York	79	61	.564
Cleveland	76	67	.532
Detroit	69	72	.489
St. Louis	67	74	.475
Chicago	55	85	.393
Boston	46	93	.331

RESULTS SEPT. 12

St. Louis 5, Boston 4 (10 innings).
Washington 8, Chicago 7.
Detroit 5, New York 4.
Only games scheduled.

Detroit definitely put New York out of the American League pennant race on Sept. 12, by winning from Bob Shawkey's players, 5 to 4. Washington gained one-half a game on the idle Philadelphia Athletics by defeating Chicago, 8 to 7. St. Louis opened its home stand against the Boston Red Sox by taking a victory, 5 to 4 in 10 innings. Cleveland, as Philadelphia, was not scheduled to play.

The best the Yankees can hope to do between now and the remainder of the season is to pass the Senators and take second place, as first place is beyond their grasp. The Tigers took an early lead of four runs, but were unable to hold it and the New Yorkers tied it up in the fifth. In the ninth, Charley Gehringer doubled after two men were out and scored what proved to be the winning run when Dale Alexander singled. Roy Sherid went the entire distance for the Yankees and did fairly well after a bad start. Wyatt worked for eight innings and part of the ninth for the Tigers and Hoyt finished up in the final inning. Babe Ruth hit his forty-sixth home run of the season for the only extra-base hit of the game.

Washington took an early lead and scored all of its runs before Chicago could get a man across the plate. Five runs in the seventh and two more in the eighth put the White Sox back in the game, but the rally fell short of tying the score by one run. In Chicago's big seventh, Fred Marberry, Washington's starting pitcher, was driven from the game when Carl Reynolds concluded the rally with a long homer. Joe Cronin was the batting star of the day with four hits in four times up, all of them singles. Watwood and Jolley each made three hits for the losers.

George Blaeholder pitched steady ball for the Browns and would have shut out the Red Sox had not Goslin dropped an easy fly ball in left field in the ninth. In that inning, Oliver singled but was forced at second base by Scarritt. After Regan had flied out, Earl Webb hit a long fly to left which Goslin dropped and left runners on second and third. Miller singled both of these men home and then Phil Todt drove the ball over the bleachers to tie the score. In the tenth, Melillo was given a base on balls, sacrificed to second and scored the winning run when O'Rourke's hit took a bad bound and went by Warstler at shortstop. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	7	2
New York	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—	4	8	4

Batteries—Wyatt, Hoyt and Desautels; Sherid and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Wyatt. Umpires—Van Grafian, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 22m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	8	12	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0—	7	16	4

Batteries—Marberry, Brown, Hadley and Spencer; Thomas, Braxton, Walsh, Moore and Crouse, Tate. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Nallin, Campbell and Dinneen. Time—2h. 8m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1—	5	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0—	4	10	1

Batteries—Blaeholder, Kimsey and Ferrell; Gaston, Bushey and Heving. Connolly. Winning pitcher—Kimsey. Losing pitcher—Bushey. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—1h. 53m.

Simmons Gains on Gehrig in Batting

CHICAGO (AP) — American League pitching had the edge over Lou Gehrig to the extent of trimming seven points from his average during the last week, but the activities of Al Simmons's bat produced a loss of one point and the Yankee first baseman remained in front by seven points in the close battle for the junior league batting championship.

Unofficial averages, which included games of Sept. 10, revealed that Gehrig topped the list with a mark of .387, with Simmons trailing with an even .380. While the two leaders were being outpointed by the pitchers, George Herman Ruth improved his average by four points to .364 and went into third place ahead of Mickey Cochrane of the Athletics.

Gehrig also retained his grip on two other offensive leaderships. He drove in six runs to boost his total to 156, and his total base collection was increased to 388. Ruth banged out one homer and had a total of 45, which was six better than Gehrig's runner-up mark, and had scored 138 runs to lead in that department. Urban Hodapp, young Cleveland star, also is holder of two titles. He added two doubles to his string for a total of 45, and had hit safely 205 times, the latter accomplishment giving him an edge of four hits over Gehrig.

MISS CARSPECKEN WINS THREE

MANHEIM, Pa.—Miss Margaret Carspecken of Morgantown, W. Va., won the grass court woman's tennis championship of Philadelphia when she defeated Miss Cecilia Reigel of the Germantown Cricket Club, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, in the final singles match at the Germantown Cricket Club Sept. 12. Paired with Miss Reigel she won the district doubles title, defeating Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira and Miss Anne Page of Merion, 7—5, 7—5. Later paired with Neil J. Sullivan of Germantown, she won the mixed doubles title, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, from Miss Reigel and Herman Dornheim of Germantown.

ATALANTA WINS CUP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—With two firsts and a second in the three-day series, Atalanta, owned by William H. Colvin of the Chicago Yacht Club, has lifted the Richardson Cup, emblematic of the international "R" class sailboat championships of the Great Lakes. Atalanta won the third race here Sept. 12, with Spry of Buffalo, N. Y., the "Canadian" representative, second, and Gosscon of Detroit, the title-defender, disqualified for dropping a member of her crew overboard and allowing a rival to pick him up.

AUSTRALIANS' TOUR IS CLOSED

Draw With Leveson-Gowers' Cricket Team at Scarborough

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCARBOROUGH, Eng.—Australian cricketers, victors over England in this year's test match series, drew with H. D. G. Leveson-Gowers' team here Sept. 12 in the concluding engagement of their arduous program. Altogether the popular tourists appeared in 34 games and in only one sustained defeat. That was against England at Nottingham in June. Here with all the serious work successfully accomplished, the Australians were able to relax in a somewhat light-hearted atmosphere of the inspirable festival of cricket of which Scarborough, a popular watering place on the Yorkshire coast, annually affords an outstanding example. But the visiting team could not relax too much because Leveson-Gower had gathered against them a particularly strong side to honor Scarborough's jubilee cricket year.

The Australians did not particularly want to win this game perhaps, but certainly did not want to lose it, and with it a fine record of immunity from defeat outside the test matches, and the sequel was a contest that held solid interest for a big crowd. There were great men in this match—some like Donald Bradman, Australia; Duleepsinhji, England, still at the threshhold of careers notwithstanding greatness; others were J. B. Hobbs and W. R. Rhodes, on the verge of retirement with honors thick upon them. For the veteran Yorkshire lefthander, Rhodes—one of cricket's "immortals"—it was indeed a farewell appearance in first class cricket.

The Australians, who took to the field without Capt. W. M. Woodfull, won the toss, but as the weather was unsettled, decided to let Gower's team bat first. Two hundred eighteen runs were on the scoreboard for nine wickets when R. E. S. Wyatt, successor to A. P. F. Chapman as England's cricket captain, declared the innings closed, Andrew Sandham, Surrey; Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, being topscorers with 59 and 45, respectively, and the Australians succeeded in improving this total by 20. They did so through another vigorous innings by Donald Bradman, a youngster who for test matches this year had an amazing average of over 139 runs. Here he made a somewhat chancy 96, looked none too comfortable against Rhodes, off whom he was missed three times. It was an intriguing duel between the master bowler of the past and the master batsman of the present. A. F. Kippax hit 59, but no other Australian reached a quarter century.

The last day's play, Sept. 12, was distinctly a garden party affair with a draw inevitable and the band discoursed sweet music while players hit out or got out. The Australians got out much quicker than expected—at one period seven of them were dismissed in 75 minutes for 75 runs—and after the last wicket had fallen at 238 Hobbs and Sutcliffe, England's famous opening pair, attempted to force the pace. They audaciously stole short singles and smote some hearty boundaries until, with a total of 33, Sutcliffe was clean bowled for 27 by Timothy Wall. The yellow stump went whirling out of the soil as if blasted by a charge of dynamite.

Duleepsinhji, young cricketing Indian prince, joined Hobbs and treated the onlookers with a delightful display of wrist cutting. To the tune of "Ole Man River" from the band stand among the colorful club marquees, "Ole Man Hobbs" just kept rolling along, and amid prolonged cheers hit a mighty six that carried his aggregate score for the season to 2000 runs. He had made 59 runs when stumped by Victor Richardson off Hornibrook. Duleepsinhji hit 41 of England's total 247, and another notable contribution was Maurice Leyland's 50. The Australians did not have time to bat again.

In 34 matches played since the tour started the visitors record reads: Won 12, lost 1, tied 1, drew 19, abandoned 1.

In a previous match this week in the Scarborough festival, Marylebone Cricket Club team, to tour South Africa this winter, met Lord Hawkes' eleven and had established a commanding position when rain prevented further play. Hawkes' team scored 345 for 9 wickets declared, while M. C. C. emissaries scored 341 for the loss of only four wickets. A splendid innings by Leyland for 150 runs obtained in 130 minutes was the brightest feature and fine display of free hitting in cricket.

Scarborough marked a jubilee year in its famous festival by conferring the honorary freedom of the city upon two great cricketers, Lord Hawke and Leveson-Gower, who for 50 and 40 years, respectively, have been closely identified with sustained success of this function. Hawke captained Yorkshire County 28 years and led many tours overseas. Gower is president of the Surrey County Club and for 30 years has brought the M. C. C. team to meet Yorkshire County in a match at the Scarborough festival. Hawke, now president of the Scarborough festival, won a cricket blue at Cambridge and Gower did so at Oxford.

Outside of Scarborough, the only first-class cricket this week was at the Folkestone festival where the South of England defeated M. C. C. by 76 runs and the game between The Gentlemen and The Players was abandoned with the former aggregating 267 and the latter 383. D. N. Moore, Oxford Blue, played a big share in the South's victory for he carried his bat right through an innings for 101. He subsequently came within five of his century for The Gentlemen as did S. C. Boyes for The Players. Moore's was the only score over 40 in the South's first knock of 217, which represented an improvement by seven runs upon the first wherein Lord Tennyson, grandson of the famous poet, hit 82. M. C. C.'s scores were 217 and 134 and the best individual efforts were 77 by H. W. Lee in the first venture, and 31 by G. C. Newman in the second.

Should Shamrock V Win, Next Race Would Be Off Belfast, Ire.

If and when Sir Thomas J. Lipton attains his heart's desire this year by "lifting" the America's Cup, and it is fair to say that there are many people in this country who are hopeful that his persistency and patience may be rewarded, the destiny of the famous trophy and the conditions under which the next match for it must be sailed, becomes of considerable immediate importance to American yachtsmen and especially to the New York Yacht Club, the members of which have contributed so liberally and disinterestedly from a commercial standpoint for its defense during the last 60 years.

In the first place, in case the above contingency arises, it should be understood that after her defeat the Enterprise will be ineligible as a challenger, and also that the minute or instant her rival, the Shamrock V leads her across the finish line in the last race, the Cup is thrown open to any organized yacht club outside of Great Britain, having "for its annual regatta an ocean water course, on the sea, or on an arm of the sea, or one which combines both."

Furthermore, if the Cup is won, the next match will be sailed off Belfast, Ire., in the North Channel, connecting the Irish Sea with the Atlantic, a stretch of water over which blows in August, strong western or northwesterly winds, that kick up quite a chop, especially against a three-knot flood tide.

Must Name Challenger

As the challenge must be accompanied by the name, owner and principal dimensions of the challenging vessel, it would seem as if with such strong conditions the only available yachts from this side would be either the Yankee or Whirlwind, unless the Royal Ulster Yacht Club agreed to the substitution of an unnamed and unbuilt boat.

It is also to be remembered that the cup will not be given to Sir Thomas Lipton outright, although it may come into his possession later, but will be handed over to one of the officials of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, who will be required to sign a formal document, agreeing to abide by the provisions of the deed of gift, given by George L. Schuyler, the last surviving owner of the yacht America which won the Royal Yacht Squadron 100 guinea cup, dated Oct. 24, 1887, being the third deed of gift placing the trophy in international competition.

It is generally believed that the instant the Shamrock V wins the deciding race another challenge will be handed the leading official of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club by a representative of the New York Yacht Club for a match either in 1931 or 1932. As other challenges may follow for any country, it will lie with the Royal Ulster to determine which shall be accepted, as it is not bound by the deed of gift to accept the first one filed, although it would probably do so.

Bangor Harbor Small

The Royal Ulster Yacht Club station is a small wooden clubhouse close by the town of Bangor, eight miles from Belfast, on the south side of Belfast Lough. The harbor of Bangor is not much larger than Larchmont or Marblehead, and is opened to northerly winds, the only protection being a 300-yard breakwater behind which there is scarcely 12 feet of water at low tide, making it of course unsuitable for a cup boat. The docks at Belfast can be reached by deep-draft vessels only through a very narrow eight-mile channel, the upper part of which is likely to be shoaled by silt or sewerage.

The few races held each year by the Royal Ulster for major yachts are sailed off the mouth of the Lough (pronounced Lock). The north channel between the Lough and The Rinns, the name of the peninsula on the southwestern Scottish coast is scarcely 20 miles wide, through which runs a tide averaging between 2½ to 3½ knots. Naturally there is considerable chop in a flood tide which flows northwest, as the winds the latter part of the summer or early in the fall are generally from the west or northwest. As Belfast is on the fifty-fourth parallel, the days in the middle or last of September are very short even with the daylight saving which obtains in Ireland, so that the races, if held, will probably be in August.

The Shamrock V sailed two races off Bangor before she came across, the first one in a very light air on June 20 over a 30-mile triangular course, which she covered in 3h. 50m. 7s. The second race of June 21, sailed in a fresh breeze with squalls, was over a 47-mile quadrangular course in which her time was 5h. 8m. 17s. Her average speed therefore was 7.83 knots for the first and 9.15 knots for the second.

Challenge Withdrawn Once

The deed of gift under which the Royal Ulster would take custody of the America's Cup was drawn up by a committee headed by Gen. Charles J. Paine, father of Franck C. Paine, the designer of the Yankee. The committee was appointed at a meeting of the New York Yacht Club called Sept. 6 for another purpose, and while there was pending another challenge from the Royal Clyde Yacht Clubs, whose Thistle had just been defeated by General Paine's sloop Volunteer. When the provisions of the new deed of gift were announced, the challenge was withdrawn, as the Royal Clyde felt them too drastic. Yet the new deed did not prevent two more challenges from the Royal Yacht Squadron and five from the Royal Ulster.

The deed of gift of 1887 has, however, a saving clause, which provides that the "Club challenging for the Cup and the Club holding the same, may by mutual agreement, make any arrangements satisfactory to both as to dates, courses, number of trials, rules and sailing regulations and any and all other conditions of the match." It does not set aside, however, the provision requiring the name, owner and dimensions of the challenging boat.

It was through the mutual agreement clause that the negotiations for the present match were conducted, a year ago in which the utmost liberality and sportsmanship prevailed on both sides, and the challenger given about everything that had been denied 25 or 30 years ago. Few people know that Sir Thomas Lipton challenged in 1907 with just the same type of boat that is being used in the present match, and that the challenge was declined on the ground that a Class J boat was not large enough to meet the requirements of the deed of gift. International sporting agreements, especially in yachting have gone a long way in 20 years, and there is every reason to believe that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club would be as liberal in its interpretations of the deed of gift as the New York Yacht Club in formulating the provisions for the fourteenth match for the America's Cup.

Should the cup leave these shores for Ireland, it is more than likely that a new challenger would be built, and that the holding club would accept the substitution if necessary. It would be interesting to note whether the Royal Ulster would ask other British clubs to assist it in repelling the American invasion, the outcome of which would be trial races on both sides of the Atlantic, as in the six and eight-meter boat competitions.

Furthermore, a new environment for the cup might bring about a limitation as to the cost of yachting armament, following the agreement on naval expense arrived at by the two nations.

League Re-elects King and Anderson

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Representatives of the eight clubs that comprise the International Hockey League held their general annual meeting here Sept. 12 and reelected Charles S. King of Windsor to the presidency of this minor professional hockey organization for a fifth term.

One of the points settled during the session was with regard to the makeup of the league for the 1930-31 season. All eight club representatives were authorized to register the entry of their team in the coming winter program. This assurance set at rest the persistent rumors of a possible reduction of the league roster from eight clubs to six.

Along with the reelection of C. S. King as president, came the reelection of John A. Anderson of London as vice-president. Mr. King also holds the office of secretary-treasurer of the league. He first took office in 1926-27 when the league, then known as the Canadian Professional Hockey League, was formed.

Those in attendance at the meeting were: J. A. Anderson, London; F. G. Oke, Toronto; "Hap" Holmes, Cleveland; Charles Reid, Niagara Falls; Bernie Morris, Hamilton; Herb Mitchell, Windsor; Morris Caplan, Detroit Olympics.

No date was set for the official opening of the 1930-31 season. Last year the league got under way on Friday, Nov. 15, one day later than the National Hockey League.

After the meeting President King stated that a tentative schedule would not be drawn up until after the annual general meeting of the National Hockey League. The reason for this is to avoid conflicting dates, as far as possible, with major hockey games in Detroit and Toronto, which are also represented in the International League.

Bill Terry Stays Ahead of .400 Mark

NEW YORK (AP)—With the end of the season just around the corner, Bill Terry of the New York Giants still is the only regular among the National League batteries who is hitting above the .400 mark. Terry has been having occasional difficulties during the past week or so, but the averages released Sept. 13, which include games of Sept. 10, still credit him with a .404 average and a lead of eight points over his nearest rival, Babe Herman of Brooklyn.

Other contenders for the season's batting crown have fallen far behind. Chuck Klein of Philadelphia, holder of third place among the regulars, has dropped to .382. Behind him come O'Doul, Philadelphia, .380; Stephenson, Chicago, .375; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .373; Lindstrom, New York, .368; Watkins, St. Louis, .365; Cuyler, Chicago, .363; Traynor, Pittsburgh, .360, and Hafey, St. Louis, .352.

In addition to holding the top place among the batters, Terry continues to hold first place in the number of hits made. He has hit safely 230 times, while Klein is second with 224.

The young Philadelphia batter continues to hold the rank of leading all-around batter of the circuit despite the record-breaking efforts of Hack Wilson of Chicago. Klein has hit more doubles than any rival, his total of 51 falling just short of the league record and holds two more second places with 136 runs and 143 runs batted in. Wilson, whose record total of 47 home runs keeps him far ahead in that respect, has established another new mark by driving in 163 runs, beating by four the record he set last season. Wally Berger of Boston is second in home run hitting with a 34 total.

MARINES LEADING IN U. S. RIFLE MATCH

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—The United States marines led the field Sept. 12, when the first stages of the United States rifle team match closed.

The score was 1895 out of a possible 2000. There are 109 competing teams. The final stage, 1000 yards, will

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Taft and His Undoing

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

William Howard Taft, by Herbert S. Duffy. New York: Milton, Balch. $5.

HAS history ever established or defined the personal characteristics which fit a man for the American Presidency? In the last quarter of a century the White House has harbored six men as utterly unlike, one to the other, as a sea elephant is to a humming bird, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. An array which, with one possible exception, any nation might proudly accept as setting its standard of statesmanship—and yet totally unlike. One wonders why the American people thus insist on changing not only the person, but the characteristics of its President every four or eight years.

Taft was not a great President, although this biography lays more stress upon his presidential activities than upon the very notable services he rendered when outside the White House. As Governor-General of the Philippines and as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—the one official post he really loved—he rendered the nation services superior to any achievement of his in the Presidency. And, while in private life a mere professor in a law school, he contributed notably to the world's well-being by his earnest advocacy of the League to Enforce Peace, out of which sprang the idea of the League of Nations.

Comparative Failure

Biographies of public men which follow too promptly their passing are apt to lack perspective, and this one is no exception to the rule. Mr. Taft was, of course, not bigger than the Presidency, but he was far greater outside that office than within it. His comparative failure as the nation's Chief Executive seems the more inexplicable when one contrasts his equipment for that task with that of his most popular successor, Calvin Coolidge. In 1908, when the spectacular régime of Roosevelt was drawing to an end, there seemed no one so eminently fit to succeed him as Taft. The great power of the Administration was exerted to secure his nomination, but such official aid seemed hardly necessary. Solicitor-General of the United States, first Commissioner to, then Governor-General of the Philippines, Secretary of War—all the activities seemed logically to lead up to the highest post. His nomination followed on the first ballot, and his election by a vote of 321 in the electoral college against Bryan's 161. Four years later, a candidate for reëlection, President Taft received eight electoral votes, carrying only the states of Vermont and Utah!

Nothing in the economic condition of the nation existed to justify this extraordinary withdrawal of public support. Roosevelt had encountered a panic—some say caused it—but although it affected business and the prosperity of the people as have few financial cataclysms, his amazing popularity did not suffer. Business was as placid in its course under Taft as under Coolidge, yet the latter stands as the apparent ideal of a business President, while the memory of the former bears the stigma of failure.

Victim of Propaganda

To a great extent this anomaly is explained by the fact that Taft was the victim of political propaganda, more shrewdly devised, more persistently pushed than any similar campaign in time of peace. Launched by Gifford Pinchot, and encouraged by Theodore Roosevelt, the effort to break down Taft enlisted the support of the cleverest pamphleteers, magazinists, and agitators in the country. Conservation, the trusts, the alleged domination of politics by "big business" were the pet topics of discussion, and in all the position of the President was described as one of servile subservience to the powers of wealth. The final organization by Roosevelt of the Progressive Party and his seizure of its nomination, after professedly offering it to La Follette, capped the climax, and the defeat of the Republican Party, thus rent in twain, naturally followed.

It might be worth while for political observers to consider the curious parallel between the conditions which broke down the Taft Administration and those which President Hoover is now facing. The whole story of the use of the Bull Moose movement is yet to be told. Mr. Duffy in his chapters on the subject gives but an appetizing taste of it, although it merits a volume all is own. He has dared to tell some truths about Roosevelt for which he is being castigated now by the worshipers of that facile political genius. But his book is on the whole a readable and just account of a notable period in American history, and an adequate estimate of a most unjustly treated statesman.

Woodcut by Lucina Smith Wakefield for E. Douglas Branch's "Westward: the Romance of the American Frontier" (Appleton).

John Darcy's Nephew

Son of John Winteringham, by Warrene Piper. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

"SON OF JOHN WINTERINGHAM" fills one with a kind of joy which can best be described by the word "glee," and that without being in any obvious sense funny. Possibly the bubbling inner laughter which the book calls forth comes largely from the reader's belief that he, and he alone, is sharing the writer's appreciation of the characters. Certainly some of it comes from pleasure in the writer's secure competence and adroitness of phrasing.

One sees, for instance, that Warrene Piper does not set herself an easy task. She supplies herself with a group of characters hard enough to differentiate because so many of them are children, and so many of those children a product of the same antecedents and environment. Moreover, she is not satisfied with surface relations, which might have been amusing enough if that had been all she desired; rather, she deals with the more elusive inner play of character upon character; not only of one upon another, but of the group or the semi-group upon each individual in turn. It is all very intricate and intelligent and stimulating.

The Story of Darcy

This is the way of it. John Darcy of Caldersham, a retired widower immersed in agriculture, finds himself responsible for the rearing of eight children. Three of them are his own, five his nephews. Ah, one says, how reminiscent of Margaret Kennedy's "The Constant Nymph" or Edith Wharton's "The Children." No. There's a great difference, both on the one hand and on the other. John Darcy's household is far from being a Sanger's Circus; and the situation is not complicated by problems of adult adjustment. It is, most particularly, the story of Darcy Winteringham, eldest son of John Winteringham and eldest nephew of John Darcy.

When the five young Winteringhams were left orphaned in Paris, their uncle, rashly and in the face of his lifelong aversion to their father, assumed responsibility for them. He was a man who disliked responsibility, and always took it. When he went over to get them he found them very much on their uppers but held to an effectual group and to a kind of family standard by the eldest boy, a lad of 15. This was Darcy, who had been named for his uncle, really only an uncle-in-law, without that gentleman's consent.

Besides Darcy there was Charles, a little slow but conscientious, and Darcy's faithful deputy; James, as good-looking as his graceless father; Tony, who looked like a thoroughly ordinary little boy but was not; and Jean. Jean was a tartar.

Darcy Holds Court

Mr. Darcy managed with his usual efficiency the ordeal of transporting this family of nephews, English but unmistakably French-clad, to London. There Darcy and Jean were left with some cousins and the others, bewildered and bereft of their leader, were taken down to Caldersham. What they would have done if Darcy had not fallen down stairs and made himself helpless no one knows, but the incident imposed upon Mr. Darcy a still more active responsibility, so that he soon found himself with all five boys at Caldersham, and the best of them all flat on his back.

Darcy flat on his back was still powerful, and the whole household in time resolved about the northwest chamber where Darcy held court. This included not only his own brothers but his uncle's three children, Bess and Anne and little George; and in time, Mr. Darcy as well. Darcy was always so distinctly himself that it is almost a misnomer to call him, even in the title of the book, John Winteringham's son. If anything he was John Darcy's nephew, but not too much that.

There is a surprise or two in store for the reader, which there is no need to divulge. In fact the surprises have little to do with the essential effect of the book, which is dependent upon the fine shading of character values and interrelations, and the distinguished quality of the writing.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Poetry in Every Line

ARMCHAIR playgoers have many advantages, some of which we have enumerated . . . There are times, however, when it becomes necessary for them to abandon the study and enter the portals of the Commercial Theater . . . There are plays which need the stage . . . There are other plays whose enjoyment may be enhanced by imaginative production.

Among the latter are most of the plays of Shakespeare . . . Jane Cowl's new production of "Twelfth Night," directed by Andrew Leigh of the Old Vic., London, yields such augmented pleasure . . . Besides the satisfaction of speedy performance assured by the clever device of settings in book form, you may have—as we had the other night—the advantage of comment from neighbors.

We were reassured, for example, of our right to approve the capers of Feste, the Clown, by the exclamation of a lady who sat behind us: "Isn't he cute?" . . . And our suspicion that there was beauty in some of Shakespeare's verses was verified by the appraisal of a gentleman near by: "Poetry in every line."

There is something particularly convincing in enthusiasm whose expression cannot await the close of a scene, or even a speech . . . Of course the theater always has had these interpreters . . . But it seems to us that of late they have formed a league to monopolize the row of seats behind our pair on the aisle . . . The only other explanation of their increased incidence would be the movies, and haven't the movies been blamed for enough?

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We wonder if there is any way of applying to these chatty playgoers the discoveries lately made by a New England motorcar distributor . . . Just a good, old-fashioned sing to start the salesmen on their day is the scheme . . . "The idea is based on the thought that a man sings because he's happy, he's happy because he's making money and he's making money because his business is good."

It is true that the promotion director who gives this explanation has started in high and has slid down to first—is that what they mean by "free wheeling"? . . . What he obviously intends to say is that if a man sings it will make him feel happy, and if he feels happy he will conclude that business must be good and he must be making money, for what else could possibly make him happy?

But what we're concerned about is how to apply this method to the drama-lover whose appreciation simply bubbles into expression . . . How would it do to start every performance with a good, old-fashioned sing by the audience . . . Perhaps this would satisfy the yearning for self-expression for the evening . . . And certainly it would give the rest of us a few minutes more leeway in reaching our seats . . . Of course the scheme might not work . . . We have known people to be made melancholy, even tearful, by singing . . . Especially by community singing . . . It's only a suggestion . . . We leave it with the managers.

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We admire the news sense of publishers . . . Nothing can happen without its concomitant event in the publishing world . . . Sir Thomas Lipton visits the United States for his fifth attempt to "lift" the cup the America won in 1851 . . . Not only the newspapers and the radio and the newsreels record his doings, but two book publishers at least take advantage of the occurrence . . . Dutton offers B. Heckstall-Smith's "The Britannia and Her Contemporaries," being the history of the famous yacht that was built for King Edward VII . . . And William Edward Rudge provides—for 150 subscribers—a woodcut of Sir Thomas Lipton by Charles E. Pont.

Yet publishers puzzle us, too . . . For example, there's the mysterious matter of release dates . . . Over nothing else is a publisher so insistent . . . Yet in the very breath in which he begs you to hold your review until the day of publication, he slyly tempts you to publish in advance little titbits to whet the public's taste . . . Brewer & Warren, now, are publishing, on Sept. 29, R. D. Blumenfeld's "In the Days of Bicycles and Bustles" . . . But in the meantime they send out notices "for immediate release" telling us what William Lyon Phelps thinks of the book . . . Certainly, what Professor Phelps thinks of it is of interest and importance . . . But we have an excellent review in hand, written by a well-known journalist, which we find even more interesting and important, but which we may not use before the date of publication without incurring the displeasure of the publishers . . . All right—we won't say anything about the book at all then.

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Putnam baffles us still more . . . Here is a sheet with the familiar "Book News" letter-head, but with nothing under it but a blank stretch of yellow paper . . . We've missed something, surely . . . But what was it? . . . We cannot wait to know.

So many of the most interesting new books are not yet ready for the public . . . Who will not be glad to know that on Oct. 1 Longmans Green will publish Gordon Craig's "Henry Irving?" . . . Or that on Sept. 18 it will be possible to purchase at a bookstall Margaret Fuller's new novel, "The Golden Roof" (Morrow)? . . . Or that Margaret Bell's biography of quite another Margaret Fuller (Boni) will shortly be reviewed in these columns? . . . Or that, again on Sept. 18, Harcourt Brace will offer a revised edition of Louis Untermeyer's "Modern British Poetry?" . . . In which, let us hope, there will be poetry in every line.

Nobile's Apologia

With the Italia to the North Pole, by Umberto Nobile. Translated by Frank Fleetwood. London: Allen and Unwin. 18s. net.

THE flight of the Italia over the north pole and the catastrophe that overtook the airship on its return to Spitsbergen are events so recent that the personal narrative of its commander, Gen. Umberto Nobile, would have been assured of a wide and attentive reception in any circumstances. But in view of the condemnation with which the hapless general was met in certain European countries and even in his own native land on his return from his pioneering adventure, the present straightforward and moving account, strongly tinged as it is with the desire to acquit himself in the eyes of the world, is doubly welcome.

It was published in Italy and on the continent of Europe some time before the Italian official Inquiry Commission publicly accused, on Feb. 16, 1930, the commander of the Italia of incompetence and of "a negative capacity for command." Nobile's reply to the commission's report is contained in the introduction to this chronicle of the Italia's voyage. Half of his book Nobile devotes to a minute description of the preparatory work that preceded the actual flight to the pole, for he is anxious to leave the reader in no doubt that "all that could be foreseen was foreseen, even the possibility of failure and catastrophe."

The Italia left Milan on her fateful trip on April 15, 1928. On May 25, after having flown over the north pole, the airship met with disaster, leaving nine men adrift on an ice floe and carrying off the remaining six. Fortunately the emergency wireless station fell out of the cabin with the nine men and thanks to this eight of them were later rescued.

The most poignant part of Nobile's story concerns the ineffective attempts of the stranded explorers to get into communication with the world. The failure of the expedition's base ship at Virgo Bay, the Città di Milano, to pick up these S O S messages seems to be the most deplorable circumstance of the rescue operations in which six nations were so gallantly engaged. The Città di Milano, it is asserted, was so convinced that there could be no wireless mechanism left intact after the catastrophe that it did not trouble to listen in for calls from the Italia. This grave omission was chiefly responsible for the separation of three of the marooned men, two of whom only were saved, and for the despair which the remainder suffered for 12 days. It was left to a Russian amateur in Archangel to pick up a fragment of Nobile's S O S call; after that it was but a few days before Swedish and Italian airmen discovered the stranded men.

Viewed from a sentimental point of view, the rescue of Nobile by the Swedish airman Lundborg before the rest of his companions may still appear reprehensible. But no impartial reader of Nobile's own account will fail to be moved by the candor with which all the circumstances of his rescue are set out. It must be remembered, first of all, that Nobile was one of the two seriously disabled men of the party in the Red Tent. In spite of that, it was he who kept up the courage of his brothers in distress.

"And then," he writes with great simplicity describing his efforts to cheer up his comrades, "there were millions of people in the world praying for us. I believed in prayer, and above all in the prayer of children. Surely some beneficent action must be exercised by the millions and millions of thoughts and hearts that were turning towards us all over the world! This line of reasoning helped to make these long, terrible days bearable . . ."

When Lundborg finally appeared and demanded to take Nobile, the latter hesitated and did not decide to comply with the Swede's request till he had consulted all his companions and had been urged by them to go. "At the moment I decided to leave an hour or two before my companions, I never once thought that anybody could criticize my action. But if I had suspected it, I should have gone just the same, for I considered it my duty . . ."

A Victorian Unit

To Return to All That, by Alfred Perceval Graves. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. GRAVES'S book is autobiography, but of a rather different type from that of his son Robert, the author of "Goodbye to All That." The son turned to reminiscences at the ripe age of 33; the father has waited until he has rounded the corner of fourscore years, and even now it is not autobiography in the fiercely self-centered sense of the young moderns who sit down to tell the world how little its older standards appeal to them.

The book of the elder Graves is autobiography with the family as center; it is interesting to find a long individual life so closely related to the life of a large family. We have here an almost perfect study of that Victorian unit—a portrait in two generations of English gentlefolk of the professional classes, and if Mr. Graves would demur that he is as much Irish as English, one can only insist that the general atmosphere is as English as it could be made, in spite of a childhood in Ireland and a father who was bishop of Limerick.

The book offers a charming picture of boyhood youth in Ireland. The author's own generation was at least large enough to supply plenty of communal life, and his own offspring run to 10, most of whom display the vigor and ability of a flourishing family tree. In fact our author might almost be described as a family man by profession, since to the care of his own children must be added the many thousands of other people's who came under his sphere of interest and control as a Government Inspector of Schools in the Manchester area, in Yorkshire, in Somerset and in London. Everywhere Mr. Graves made friends, some notable and many humble, and he has amusing and human tales to tell of them. His own bent in life was clearly for poetry and letters, and that bent has suffered little from the necessity to pursue it in the intervals of a career actively devoted to public education.

An Adolescent View

The Impending Storm, by Somerset de Chaire. New York: Richard R. Smith, Inc. $1.50.

THE author of this book, an Oxford undergraduate aged 18, piques curiosity by declaring it to be the utterance of "the generation which has reached years of discretion since the war." If this were wholly true the book would be one of real importance. What the adolescent generation thinks of the madness of the world when that generation was still in pinafores will yet be of supreme importance to the world's future.

But that this book can express this opinion, can reflect the mental attitude of the youth of today, one may be pardoned for doubting. In a period of notorious youthful sophistication Mr. de Chaire is just a bit too sophisticated. An introduction in which he speaks calmly of intimacy with Lord Lloyd and Mussolini, and refers casually to being the guest of the German Foreign Office, and to having discussed psychology for some hours with the Prince Imperial of Japan, leads one to believe that the opportunities enjoyed by this son of the Governor of New South Wales set him too far outside the normal intellectual equipment of his generation to be a fair interpreter of its opinions.

It may indeed be hoped that this young Oxonian does not voice the opinions of either his class on his generation. For while he echoes with great gravity the views of those who see war impending in every disquieted center of Europe, he gives no indication of sympathy with any of the organized endeavors to avert war. The aversion to war of those who have witnessed it, the fixed determination that it never shall happen again which dominates civilised people the world over, find no expression or even recognition in his pages.

That this country shall be prepared to meet "The Impending Storm" is his patriotic desire. That a storm which is only the product of arrogant nationalism and militarism and of the refusal of men to prepare for peace, rather than for war, can be averted by correcting these conditions seems not to have occurred to him.

Treaties and the Senate

The Treaty Veto of the American Senate, by D. F. Fleming. New York: Putnam. $3.

THE Senate, in ratifying the London naval treaty has proved that it is not impossible for the United States to become a party to an international engagement of the first rank. But the delay which a very small minority of Senators was able to cause for strictly personal or party reasons gives force to Professor Fleming's thesis that the provisions of the United States Constitution concerning treaty-making leave something to be desired.

The difficulty can be traced back to the very beginnings of United States history. The framers of the Constitution, in authorizing the President to conclude treaties "by and with the advice and consent" of a two-thirds majority in the Senate, were envisaging a procedure which the actual situation rendered difficult of realization. The makers of the Constitution conceived of a small Senate acting as an advisory council in much the same way that a large Cabinet might do in a European monarchy. But the Senate never showed any inclination to be on intimate terms with the President, nor was it possible for it to be so in a scheme of government which made a particular point of drawing a sharp line of demarcation between the legislative and executive powers. This President Washington discovered when he came over to the Senate with his draft of a treaty with the southern Indians in 1789. He expected immediate consent for his project. But the senators found his presence embarrassing. Delays ensued. The President departed, indignant, and after a second visit a few days later on the same business, declared he would never enter the Senate chamber again.

Attitude of Distrust

That was not a happy beginning. And ever since, the Senate attitude toward treaties concluded by the President through the Department of State has been fundamentally one of suspicion and distrust. Had not the United States been throughout the nineteenth century so completely concerned with developing its own vast resources that foreign relations took a position of distinctly secondary importance, the disadvantages of the system might have become apparent much earlier.

Today, 33 Senators can prevent the conclusion of a treaty which may have resulted from years of painstaking negotiations. The usual procedure is not to kill a treaty outright, but to amend it in such a way that negotiations must be resumed, usually to the amazement and discomfiture of the foreign state concerned. For no other country has in its constitution any provisions similar to those of the United States concerning treaties.

For the general run of routine international agreements, the American method does not present an insuperable obstacle. Five-sixths of all the treaties laid before the Senate have been approved unconditionally. It is when a treaty of obviously great importance comes up for ratification that the ability of the upper house to defeat or obstruct becomes strikingly apparent. Recent Presidents have learned how powerful an instrument the Senate possesses in its ability to amend treaties. As Professor Fleming says, "Mr. Roosevelt's arbitration treaties were changed by the Senate until he dropped them in disgust; Mr. Taft's patient effort to make an advance in arbitration was nullified by Senate changes so completely that he also abandoned one of the chief measures of his administration." The result of the Senate's attempts to amend arbitration treaties was that, of 160 such conventions concluded between 1910 and 1927, the United States was a party to only two, one with Liberia and one with Sweden.

Possible Solutions

"Mr. Wilson's League of Nations," writes the author, "was so qualified by the Senate that he would not accept the result, and the Harding-Hughes proposal of entry into the World Court was so altered that it was unacceptable to the members of that body and abandoned by President Coolidge." There is a way, nevertheless, in which the Senate can express its objections and reservations without smothering a treaty with amendments, as was shown when the Pact of Paris was approved without change, and the Senate's apprehensions found expression in an informal declaration.

What is the solution? Obviously, it would have to take the form of a constitutional amendment, which most people consider impossible of attainment. Should an amendment be framed, it might advocate one of three alternatives. First, the power of approving treaties might be transferred to the House of Representatives, which is more amenable than the Senate to public opinion. Second, a bare majority vote of both houses might be required. A third possibility is ratification by a simple majority of the Senate, instead of by a two-thirds majority, as at present.

At any rate, thinks Professor Fleming, alteration of treaties by the Senate should be done away with. Treaty-making is an executive, not a legislative, function of government. The legislative power should either approve or reject outright a treaty as concluded, and in case of rejection a new convention could be negotiated and submitted for approval.

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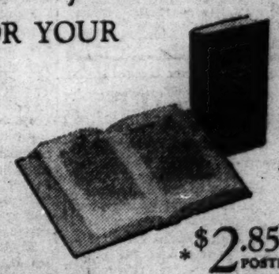

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Purple and Gold of Autumn Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cos Cob, Conn.

SEPTEMBER'S crisp days should find the garden in one of its most glorious stages. Perennials hold sway at this period, some rich and deep in color, others whose delicate tones are enhanced by the misty atmosphere of the period. Autumn-flowering perennials form a very important part of the garden plan. Without them the garden loses its freshness toward autumn, since it must depend upon scanty second showings of summer perennials, and upon the annuals, most of which are at their best under the blazing sun of midsummer.

The hardy asters will provide the richest color during September and early October. Purple, mauve, violet, lavender, pink, near red, as well as white, are to be found among the varieties of this useful group. Those who have yet to become acquainted with the improved hardy asters have missed one of the most satisfactory of perennials. Most of them grow tall, making excellent plants for the back of the borders.

The double and semidouble sorts are the most showy; "Blue Gem," "Charm" (violet), "Erica" (pink), "Grey Lady" (opalescent white), and "Sam Benham" (white) are worthy ones of this type. Especially effective is a combination of "Grey Lady" with some pale bluish sort to bring out its subtle tints. "Climax," a single aster, bears great spikes of large yellow-centered flowers of lavender-blue. The species aster tatarious is a late blooming sort, desirable for its abundance of blue-violet flowers borne on very tall, bushlike plants. "Mauve Cushion" is a Japanese hardy aster which grows but a foot tall and is fairly smothered with large, single mauve flowers which continue until late October. This plant is useful for planting in the foreground and for cutting.

The Japanese anemones are fitting companion plants for the hardy asters. These are in shades of red and pink, as well as glistening white, and average 2½ feet in height. The large flowers are single or semidouble, and borne well above effective foliage. "Queen Charlotte" bears fresh pink, semidouble flowers. Alba is a single white, and "Whirlwind" an excellent double. The red sorts, as rubra, are a rather difficult color, and had best be used with white. Another September plant is clematis Davidiana, which bears fragrant flowers of lavender-blue. This clematis grows about three feet tall, and has coarse foliage which is atoned for in the nicely textured, bell-shaped blooms which are borne above it.

The heleniums and the hardy sunflowers (helianthus) are lusty plants requiring plenty of room. They are gay plants, and suitable for the rear of the borders, where their strong yellows and tawny-red (in case of helenium rubrum) may contrast with the lavender and purple asters. The varieties mollis and Maximiliani are the best of the sunflowers. Both are very tall and will require careful staking. "Riverton Beauty" (yellow) and "Riverton Gem" (wallflower-red) are the more improved of the late-flowering heleniums. Pale blue is always desirable in the garden, and is especially charming under the misty autumn sky. Perennial salvias will furnish this color for the autumn garden. Farinacea and azurea are sky-blue, and Pitcheri a deeper tone. These salvias are rather uneven in habit, and look best when growing among other plants.

An Important Group

The hardy chrysanthemums are an important group of late flowering perennials. Through selection, it is possible to have them from late September until freezing in the latitude of New York City. Single, semidouble, double, and pompon types of flowers are included, in shades of yellow, red, rose, as well as white.

Hardy chrysanthemums should be planted in spring. Aphides and red spiders are the most troublesome insects attacking them, and these are quite easily exterminated through the use of nicotine and strong water sprays. A sunny position in rich soil suits them, though some will thrive in partial shade. Water should be given them during the dry spells of midsummer. Many gardeners find that with the chrysanthemum, the small clump, one with five or six stalks, does best. After the plants have reached the height of one foot the tops should be pinched off. This leads to the development of side shoots and results in a greater quantity of bloom. Some varieties bloom so late in the season that it is advisable to be ready to protect the plants. Muslin is ideal for this purpose. Chrysanthemums supply our gayest autumn color, and are ideal for cutting, having good stems and lasting qualities.

The varieties of hardy chrysanthemums are so numerous that it is difficult to choose a list. Representative double types are: "Glory of Seven Oaks" (yellow), "Indian" (copper), "Mrs. Harrison" (rose) and "Oconto" (white). "Mrs. Philips" is an attractive single sort with pale rose flowers. The Arctic daisy is a chrysanthemum species not to be confused with the types commonly called hardy chrysanthemums. It is chrysanthemum arcticum, and bears single white flowers in profusion during October.

Blue Flowers

The aconitums, or monk's-hoods, are attractive late-blooming plants. Their dark green foliage is effective all through the gardening season. Fischeri grows two feet tall, and bears deep blue flowers during September. Autumnalis is four feet tall, and has racemes of large blue flowers. Wilsoni is very tall, with mauve flowers, and is considered by many to be the choicest aconitum. Another late-blooming blue plant is the so-called blue spiraea, carpteris mastacanthus. It is a shrublike plant, growing three feet tall, and its branches are strung with lavender-blue flowers from late August until frost.

Beauty of fruit is offered the autumn garden by the Chinese-lantern plant (physalis francheti). This plant, with its strings of glowing red, lanternlike pods, is esteemed for indoor decoration during the winter, and is no less attractive in the garden in late fall. The plant grows two feet tall, and is very easy to accomodate. It is wise to watch the fruits when they are green, for insects will sometimes eat holes in them. Physalis francheti will spread rapidly once it is established.

In using autumn-flowering perennials one must remember that during the spring and summer there will be naught but green foliage to mark them. Lest the borders be too green, these late bloomers will not be planted in great sections, but rather in groups here and there about the garden. About one-quarter of the material used in making a garden should be of autumn-flowering plants. They are an important group, and without a sufficient number the garden seems just gradually to peter out toward late autumn, instead of going out with a blaze of color, as it will if these plants are used.

LONG, LOW, AND SPREAD OUT AS IF TRYING TO RIVAL THE WIDE STRETCHES OF LAND WHICH SURROUND THEM

Hachette

1. A Bit of New England? No, but the Home of a Basket Maker in Picardy. 2. Farmhouse of Chateau de Couvrelles, Also in Picardy. The Small-Paned Windows Differentiate the House From the Farm Buildings. 3. Another Picardy Farmhouse. 4. A House in Artois, Built in 1776. 5. Small Brick Farmhouse and Farm Buildings in Pas de Calais. This and Other Farm Buildings Are Grouped U-Shape Around Garden. 6. Type of House Common to Ordinary Workman of Abbeville, in Northern Picardy. Brick Ends and Base Contrast With Wood Front and Rear.

Houses of Artois and Picardy

By MABEL M. SWAN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE grace of the slender spires of French cathedrals is reflected so often in the pointed gables and steep roofs of old Normandy houses that unconsciously one admits of but one general classification of the houses of France, namely, that which the old houses of Rouen best typify, tall and narrow, reaching up and up, two, three, or four stories high and capped with slender pointed gables whose tie beams further suggest the girding of cathedral spires.

In great contrast to this type are the houses illustrated in this article, country houses all of them, long, low, and spread out as if endeavoring to rival the wide stretches of land which surround them. They are all in Artois and Picardy, frontier provinces, which, swept by terrific winds in winter and flooded by the rains of an unusually long rainy season, have found this type of house best suited to the needs of a people subjected to a capricious climate.

Simplicity of the small farmhouse illustrated in Fig. 5, and the broad expanse of its steep roof, which juts out protectingly over the walls below, are two of its greatest attractions. A rather unusual and practical treatment is the coating of dark paint over the base, which stands out in strong contrast to the white-painted brick of the walls and gives an additional effect of strength and permanency to the house.

In the arrangement of windows and chimneys and the grouping of the farm buildings, the innate sense of the French for symmetry, as well as for scale, is clearly shown. Another quality typically French, that of appropriateness, is seen in the placing of the simple farmhouse at the side rather than at the rear of the courtyard, where the manor house or chateau is always found, in order to gain a dignity of approach in keeping with its more aristocratic appearance.

In Fig. 5, the room directly on the street is the market room, which is reserved for farm produce. Next is the general living room and kitchen combined in what is known in Artois and Picardy as "La maison." Then comes the sleeping room, built in close proximity to the quarters for the cattle for greater warmth in the cold winter season.

Rear of Courtyard

At the rear of the courtyard and on the opposite side are the remaining farm buildings with a kitchen garden occupying the center of the courtyard and providing an effective means of screening the house proper from the clutter of the farm buildings. As is customary in Artois and Picardy, both frontier provinces, the door to the house opens upon the courtyard which in this illustration is protected by a tall hedge and entrance gates. A few windows guard the street side as if distrustful of the approach of all strangers, as indeed the people of these provinces have had ample occasion to be. For further protection the door to the house is generally built in two sections allowing for the opening of merely the upper half to strangers.

Along the same lines, although its roof is less steeply pitched, is the farmhouse, in Fig. 2, the Chateau de Couvrelles in Picardy, a type of the well-to-do farmhouse. The deep set windows with arched lintels, the small panes, fan-light over the door, the step-end gable of the barn, the heavy ornament set in the stone, and even the character of the stone, all have a distinctive appeal.

Fig. 3 shows a lovely little farmhouse which one can hardly imagine in Picardy, so calm and peaceful is its appearance! Softened by such a wealth of vines, trees, and flowers it might be in Arcady—an atmosphere of hospitality quite foreign to Picardy. Nor has its gate, although a trifle prim, the slightest trace of the forbidding aspect of many courtyard entrances. Even the bench by the door extends a most cordial invitation to loiter for a moment's rest. Then, too, the door lacks the customary two sections and the use of blinds rather than shutters gives a more friendly atmosphere to the little house.

Fits Into Surroundings

The living room, dining room, and kitchen are combined in the customary "maison" of a French farmhouse, with three chambers adjoining on one side and one on the other. Some of these rooms are connecting while the only exit of others is directly on the court and the little garden. Windows and doors follow each other in varying size across the front which is decorated as effectively with the ivy as with any more elaborate mode of ornamentation. Capped with a roof of large colored tiles and framed by beautiful trees, this little house fits into its surroundings as naturally as the flowers themselves.

Age as well as luxuriant foliage has softened the lines of the old house shown in Fig. 4, which was built in 1776. Although surrounded by beautiful trees and vines there is an air of desolation in this illustration common to many places found in Artois. Its contour suggests the formality of the Georgian houses of England, while its detachment from its service buildings which are well screened by shrubs and trees also adds to its air of aloofness, characteristic of formal English houses as well as of many French chateaux.

The small panes of glass and fan-light over the door are found on many French eighteenth century houses. Here and there glimpses of the brick with which the house was built may be obtained through the ivy, and the heavy stone quoins, lintels, cornice, and trimmings lend a pleasing variety. The unusual number of windows on the courtside of French houses was usually intended to counterbalance the complete lack of them on the rear, where, in the interior, ample wall space was necessary for paneling or the placing of large pieces of furniture. The usual symmetrical appearance of a small chateau of this type is lacking in the plan which allows of but one door, which is only partially balanced by a corresponding window, and gives a much less formal effect.

Fig. 6 is a typical workman's house in Abbeville, in northern Picardy. Rather modern in appearance, built partly of wood with brick ends, it suggests a location in a wooded region, for in the various parts of France the materials used vary with the locality. Stone houses are found in the vicinity of quarries while brick and tiles are used where clay is abundant, and as wood is very expensive it is used very sparingly.

Making Leaf Pile for Mulch

By ALEX LAURIE
Department of Horticulture, Ohio State University

LEAVES of trees and shrubs present a desirable source of humus and food supply, and should not be destroyed. To be of use, however, the material must be decomposed thoroughly, which ordinarily takes a long time. If, however, certain aids are used in this decomposition, the process is hastened so that one year's time produces a mass of decayed leaves in suitable shape for mulching or incorporation in the soil.

The leaves may be raked in the fall or allowed to remain partially upon lawns or beds until spring. Then they should be placed in piles in the following manner: A layer of leaves four to eight inches deep is laid upon a space four feet wide and six to 10 feet long. This layer is then sprinkled with a complete fertilizer with a formula of 10—6—4 or one of similar composition. If it is possible to obtain the various ingredients separately, the following kinds and amounts may be used for one ton of leaves: 60 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 30 pounds of superphosphate, 25 pounds of muriate of potash and 50 pounds of ground limestone. These materials should be mixed together and applied in the same manner as the complete fertilizer. After the application, the first layer should be well watered and then other layers put on until the pile is about three or four feet deep.

If this is done in the spring of the year and plenty of water applied, the pile will decompose rapidly and by the end of the season should be in shape to use. Frequently the work is attempted in the fall and the complaint is later made that no results were secured. This is due to the fact that the bacteria which do the decomposing are not active during the cold weather. However, some decomposition will take place even in the fall if the pile is covered with a canvas which will keep the heat in. Lime is necessary to produce a sweet condition in which the bacteria work to advantage.

Once made, the leaf mold makes an excellent substitute for manure and does not have the disadvantage of being full of weeds, and is free of odor. It may be used for a mulch upon lawns or incorporated in the soil to loosen it. It is also desirable as a covering for germinating seeds. Leaf mold from oaks, beeches is frequently acid and as such is desirable for many of our broadleafed evergreens which require an acid soil. Roses and peonies will also thrive under this type of mulch. If straw or other litter is available it may well be mixed with the leaves in making the pile.

Trillium is Easy to Grow

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Copemish, Mich.

THE gardener who expects to enjoy trilliums in his garden next spring must plant the roots this autumn. It may be possible to get roots in the ground early enough in the spring to enable them to bloom the same year, but the chances are all against us. Midsummer planting is even better than autumn but is seldom practiced.

Trillium is a race of flowering plants known to every frequenter of woodsy places in spring. Why they are not more generally used in our gardens is hard to understand. It has been suggested that familiarity has bred contempt in this case. This can scarcely be true, for no flower possessing the beauty of the trillium could become commonplace through intimate association. Another reason advanced is that gardeners may think the plant difficult to grow. It would be hard, however, to find a supposition farther from the fact.

Plant the root (a rhizome although usually spoken of as a bulb) about five inches deep in rich soil in partial shade, and forget all about the plant, for it will take care of itself and grow in beauty from year to year. A soil rich in leaf mold is ideal for trilliums. This soil condition may be maintained almost indefinitely by mulching the plants with leaves every fall. They may be naturalized in grass with fairly satisfactory results, providing they are placed outside the range of the lawn mower.

If the gardener wants a real thrill, let him try growing trilliums from seed. Segregated plants breed perfectly true to name, but there is a possibility of getting something new and outstanding from hand-pollenized seeds of selected species. Plant the seeds in an outdoor frame as soon as they are ripe, never allowing the soil to dry out. They will reach blooming size in three or four years.

The species generally found in gardens is grandiflorum, one of the most beautiful and showy of the race. It is also the commonest form found in a natural state in eastern United States. It grows a foot or more high, with large, pure white flowers in May, which turn a deep pink as they fade. Gardeners are not restricted to this one kind, however, for a number of distinct species are found in different parts of North America, and the careful searcher may be able to get some of the rare Asian species.

Next to Trillium grandiflorum, the commonest species is T. sessile, a small purple or greenish purple form found throughout the wooded districts of central United States and extending well into the South. It has assumed various forms in different parts of its range, one of them being the variety californicum found along the Pacific coast.

The red wake-robin, Trillium erectum, should be in every collection of native plants. It is one of the easiest to grow, and quite showy in May when it hangs out its reddish flowers. The smallest of the race is Trillium nivale, a three or four-inch plant, with small white flowers. Nor is this all of the trilliums available to American gardeners. A little searching will reveal at least 15 others not mentioned here. Some of them may not differ greatly from the ones listed, but enough variety will be found to make the search worth while.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

'Fashioning-Down' Versus Simplification

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

THE director of an American museum recently paid a tribute to the management of a chain of low-priced stores, by saying that, because they placed objects which were in good taste at the disposal of limited pocketbooks, their educational influence was even wider than that of the museum.

There is in this statement a kernel of important truth. No one with a memory of the humble furnishings of 25 years ago can fail to appreciate the extraordinary advance which taste has made in the interim among people of limited means and limited artistic experiences.

At the present time the Art Center, New York, is showing two three-room apartments, with an extra living-room as a basis for another unit. These rooms were furnished by two New York department stores and arranged by Emma B. Hopkins and Edna P. McGrew.

Details of the Costs

The cost of duplicating them ranges approximately as follows:

Kitchen furnishings and equipment (exclusive of sink, range, and ice box), about $50.
Bedroom furnishings and accessories (such as covers, curtains, draperies, lamps, waste baskets), about $158.
Living-room furnishings and accessories (including various useful ornaments, such as cushions, slip covers, bowls, vases), about $474.

Single pieces are listed somewhat as follows:

Day bed	$79.50
Secretary bookcase	39.50
Drop-leaf table	45.00
Drum table	22.75
Pedestal table	9.75
Upholstered arm chair	29.75
Side chair	14.75
Slip cover for chair	7.50
Cretonnes, per yard	.95
Solid surface rug, 9'x12'	40.50
Pottery lamp	9.00
Brass Lamp	7.88

The furnishings are attractively set out and cleverly grouped in the Art Center alcoves. The color schemes usually succeed in being pleasant though scarcely interesting.

Are These Most Desirable?

Interesting. We pause at the word and begin to think. Are the rooms in any sense interesting? They are remarkable for their low cost and they are refined because their furniture copies fine old forms. A secretary is reminiscent of the Governor Winthrop model. A butterfly table, some cabriole legs, some ladder-back chairs transport one's thoughts to their prototypes. In cases where the prototypes may not be familiar, because the copies themselves are quaint and graceful, they give æsthetic satisfaction. One is made confident of this by the number of visitors—many of them boys and girls about to set out on the great adventure—who pass through the alcoves pencil and pad in hand. About this scene there is something very sweet, and it gives cause for great rejoicing that a beginner's salary does not necessitate ugly surroundings.

But are these solutions interesting? Why must there be presented, as practically the only short cut to a tasteful home under the restrictions of a small capital, the incessant repetitions of forms grown hackneyed when not resplendent with beautiful woods and sensitive craftsmanship?

At the remarkable prices listed, one has a right to expect of the pieces displayed only a moderate durability and one must, of course, philosophically content oneself with surfaces and textures which are very feebly reminiscent of old maple, walnut and mahogany.

Definite Alternatives Suggested

This manner of "fashioning down," of perpetuating in inferior grades good old things, it is true, may be extremely educational. Still the writer wonders whether a more robust and thoughtful taste, in young and artistically inexperienced people, might not be promoted by simplification of design, originality of design, and the confinement of inexpensive structure to such lines and planes as can be well dealt with by machinery.

The machine can do certain things better than the hand of man can do them. It can cut straight lines and acute angles with a greater verve. It can polish surfaces and fabricate synthetic materials. But it cannot carve, or inlay, or mold, because into these processes, if they are to be beautiful, the personality of men must enter. Early American furniture, such as these alcoves emulate, needs human craftsmanship for interpretation. The factory turn-out is arid.

Designs Adapted to Machine Methods

The accepted problem should be, then, not to cheapen old design by the use of commonplace materials and mass production, but rather to simplify forms so greatly that mass production deals justly with them.

Delightful tables are fashioned of three polished slabs of wood, one forming the top and two the supports. Desks are made of trestle tables, with shallow boxes, shelved for books, set up on each end of them. Beds may dispense with all superstructure and consist only of springs and mattress covered with some unique throw. A glass shelf below an unframed mirror may replace a dressing table. In ways such as this one can simplify design and commit it to the machine for perfection.

Thus released from period imitations, the inexpensive apartment might attain individuality. It could be interesting. Surfaces would be beautiful, planes and angles finely articulated. It would be hospitable to new materials—usually invented to make simpler all the processes of maintaining a home.

We wish that some one might be inspired to work out a series of alcoves at about the prices listed at the Art Center, doing it in the manner of direct, honest design, suitable to the simplest methods of mechanical production.

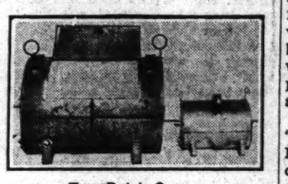
Dutch Ovens—and Other Topics

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SEVERAL times in the last few weeks I have heard people mention Dutch ovens. In every case, it appeared later, the speaker has had in mind the cavernous brick structures that are so often built into old chimneys close beside fireplaces.

Evidently the "brick oven," as it is rightly and widely called, would have an erroneous name attached to it if this misnomer were used frequently enough. Response to a request from a lady in Cleveland, O., offers an opportunity for showing what the first term really means. She writes:

"May I ask you to print, sometime,



Two Dutch Ovens

a short description of the Dutch ovens used by the early American colonists a century or more ago?"

With the pictures of three ovens that are in the building of the Hingham (Mass.) Historical Society, little description seems necessary. These devices were made of heavy tin, the most common size being about 22 inches in length. Two extremes, the largest and the smallest that I have seen, are side by side in one view here, the first being about 34 inches long.

In use these ovens are placed on the hearth, the open side next to the open fire. The leg of lamb, the ribs of beef, the chicken or the turkey, to be roasted, is carried on the sharp-pointed iron spit that runs through a hole in one end of the oven and rests in a slot in the other end. Around the lower part of the slot is a circle of holes, into which fits the pointed arm that is on that end of the spit. This allows the spit, and the meat on it, to be turned and held in one position after another until it is uniformly cooked.

The door in the side away from the fire is to allow the cook to watch the progress of the roasting from time to time. Heat reflected from the curved sides hastens the result, while the meat juices are caught in the space below.

Miss H. writes from New York City: "Will you kindly give me a brief word as to how the old French Provincial furniture was made? Was it put together with wooden pegs, screws, or how? Was there anything at all peculiar about it?"

Old French Provincial furniture was made in just the same way that American colonial things were. Large pieces and many chairs were mortised, tenoned, and then pinned. Other chairs were made after the manner of our Windsors, turned portions fitting tightly into round holes.

I think you would get much more help from visiting a cabinetmaker's shop than from reading anything which I could write. There are many such shops on Lexington Avenue below 57th Street. I fancy that most of them would be pleased to allow you to watch their workman and to talk with them.

How to Refinish Furniture

From Mrs. W. in Maine comes the following request: "I have an old maple spool bed. It was originally varnished. Will you kindly tell me the best way to remove the varnish? I would also like to know the most approved finish to put on, and how to attain the best results."

A very practical book entitled "Knowing, Collecting, and Restoring Early American Furniture," has recently been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is written by Henry Hammond Taylor and priced at $3. Its valuable and precise details are well worth the cost, even if you have only half a dozen pieces to work over.

Certainly one of the good paint removers should be used to clean your spool bed. A pint would probably be sufficient for this piece of work.

After cleaning off the varnish, some excellent cabinetmakers merely rub the wood vigorously with a coarse cloth, for the removers have considerable paraffin wax, which takes a fair gloss.

Should you desire a little better finish, it can be gotten by following Mr. Taylor's method—applying one coat of shellac and then Butcher's or a similar floor wax. The wax should be used very sparingly and vigorously rubbed to a gloss. Naturally, there is required a certain amount of technique, if you care to call it that, in using the paint remover and the wax, in order to get the best results.

Both the processes mentioned are really quite simple and I have found them thoroughly practical.

Furniture Making in Italy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rome

THE arts and crafts connected with furnishing and interior decoration have always been highly developed in Italy. Traditions and standards of elegance and luxury handed down from the civilization of imperial Rome early placed her at the head of the European peoples in this branch of activity. Italian furniture, hangings, metal work, artistic glass, ceramics, alabaster lamps and vases, silverware and the many other objects which furnish and beautify the home, still assure modern Italy a leading place for such products on the markets of the world.

The skill of their cabinetmakers, carvers and inlayers has made many cities, and more especially Florence, Perugia, Bologna, Milan, Bergamo, Venice, Siena and Rome, famed for the furniture coming from their workshops. Thanks to them Italian "period" furniture acquired a reputation throughout the whole world which it still retains. The workshops scattered in the peninsula not only continue to supply the home demand but feed a considerable export trade in high-class artistic furniture.

Until comparatively recent times the craft was exercised almost exclusively by artisans, often real artists in the best sense of the word. Large-scale factory production only dates back to the second half of the nineteenth century. The cradle of the modern industry is the Brianza district of Lombardy. There some 30,000 workers are now employed, either as artisans working in their own homes or in small workshops, or as employees of large standardized factories occupying hundreds of men.

The Sources of Various Types

The chief centers are at Cantu, where a large number of the smaller firms are grouped round a permanent furniture exhibition, bedroom and dining-room suites of the inexpensive as well as the more costly types being the chief line of production: Lissone, which specializes in furniture for hotels, schools and offices; Meda and the neighboring villages known for their artistic carved and "period" furniture in the French and English as well as the typical Italian styles, suited to all environments and more especially to the export trade.

Bergamo and Venice maintain their reputation for characteristic artistic furniture, while Vicenza, Verona and Udine all turn out very fine work. Another important center of the industry is at Cascina, in the province of Pisa, where factories turn out the typical Florentine and Tuscan styles as well as modern suites on a large scale. From Bologna and Siena come splendid carved and inlaid work. Florence specializes in Renaissance furniture made by her highly skilled craftsmen in their small workshops; it is also noted for lacquered and painted woodwork.

Recent Revival of Activity

In the last two or three years a vigorous effort has been made to breathe new life into the industry, adapting and modifying the traditional styles to meet the requirements of the modern home with its less spacious rooms and its demand for refined simplicity in keeping with the exigencies of modern hygiene.

Side by side with the reproductions and adaptations of period furniture new styles are being evolved, using modern materials on lines inspired by the present dynamic civilization which calls for elegance combined with comfort, convenience and moderate cost.

Thus, while the richly carved and inlaid furniture associated with the names of Florence, Perugia and Rome, and the painted furniture of the Venetian eighteenth century are still favorite styles for which there is a steady demand, there is also a large output on simpler lines, in stained and colored woods, characterized by fine workmanship and originality in design.

Walnut and oak are the woods most used for the finer qualities of Italian "period" furniture, rosewood, mahogany and other imported hard woods being used for other styles. Italy is a large importer of timber, 1,500,000 metric tons of the common qualities and 13,000 tons of hard woods having been imported in 1928. Almost all the walnut and oak wood used by the trade is grown in Italy.

An important branch of the Italian furniture trade is that specializing in wicker, cane and basket chairs, light tables, etc., for garden use and for country houses, verandas, etc.

It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of the quantity and value of the output of the Italian furniture trades, carried on as they are in so large a number of small workshops as well as in large factories. A rough calculation places the number of workers at over 50,000, with a wage bill of some 300,000,000 lire a year.

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EDUCATIONAL

1000 Years of Culture in Iceland Where Farmers Have Best Diction

By MRS. THORSTINA J. WALTERS

Reykjavik, Iceland

A DESIRE for knowledge and an intellectual curiosity have always characterized the people of Iceland. In the ninth and tenth centuries the Icelanders, while not possessing the technique of writing, had a mastery of oral narration that made them the favorite raconteurs of the various European courts. Their power of expression during that period can only be compared with the Greeks of Homer's time and the Hebrew prophets.

This oral narration led to a prose style which has no parallel in mediaeval Europe; other countries went back to Latin or Greek sources, but the laymen who recorded the Sagas of Iceland in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries wrote in their native tongue, the virile old Norse, the Eddas and Sagas that have been translated into all the principal European languages.

No nation has worshipped its classics as have the Icelanders; the leaders of the land and the lowliest laborers have been, and are, steeped in the ancient lore of the Sagas and Eddas. The fact that the Icelandic has remained practically unchanged for a thousand years, and that every child can read the poets of the classics with ease has, no doubt, been a great factor in promoting public education and preserved a high standard of rural education so that even today when the academically trained Icelander desires to write his best prose, he endeavors to copy the everyday diction of the farmers.

Surprisingly High Standards

The high standard of general education of the Icelanders is all the more surprising, inasmuch as the Government did not, until the latter part of the nineteenth century, pass laws with regard to the compulsory reading and writing. The earliest records referring to the religious education of children date from 1744 and 1746, but no provision was made for insisting that the children should be able to read. The first public school was not opened until 1792, and it lasted for only 38 years. One might imagine that the educational standard of the nation was very low; such would have been the case if it had not been for the Icelandic homes.

It was in the living rooms of these homes that the children received in past centuries, and in many cases to this day, the fundamentals of education. There the members of the family gathered during the long winter afternoons and evenings. Each individual had his or her appointed task, but one had a seat of honor right underneath the lamp, the reader of the household. He read and reread from ancient and modern Icelandic, and sometimes even translated from foreign languages. Now and then the reader would drop his book, and, as if automatically, a discussion of the subject matter arose and many and varied opinions were expressed, for the Icelander likes nothing better than a good argument.

Life was formerly, and is still in many Icelandic rural districts, very simple, the tasks few; therefore, the books furnished the chief source of recreation and interest. The hours and hours of reading in the Icelandic living rooms have preserved the Icelandic language unchanged, and prevented the natives from becoming ignorant peasants; there the children received the fundamentals of education and learned to speak a language that was pure, free from slang and dialects.

The 17th of June, 1911, saw the centenary of the Icelandic patriot, Jon Sigurdson. (Jon Sigurdson among his efforts won a liberal constitution for Iceland from Denmark in 1874.) The Icelanders established a university with a faculty of 18, and a student body of 45, now increased to 150. The university has four main faculties, theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. As yet, the institution has no home, only a few rooms in the Parliament buildings. It has, however, achieved a great deal in a few years; different members of the faculty have written numerous educational books, each in their own respective department — books that were not to be had formerly in the Icelandic language. Furthermore, they have organized a philological committee that supplies Icelandic terms for the many new words that modern science and invention demand, terms unknown and unnecessary to the Icelandic a few years ago. Now that the country has opened its gates to the modern age, industrially and otherwise, the need for new words grows rapidly.

Attention to Women

A women's college giving instruction in the common branches, languages and domestic science, was established in Reykjavik in 1874, and is still functioning, with proportionally speaking, a large attendance and varied courses of study. The present principal, Miss Ingibjorg H. Bjarnason, is a member of the Althing, a widely traveled woman, and an able educational leader.

During the last 30 years agricultural and technical colleges have been established in various parts of the country. The writer visited a community high school in the north of Iceland in one of her travels. It is a building of considerable size, with some thirty students in residence, and twice that number of day scholars. The near-by hot springs furnish heat for the building; two swimming pools are also heated from this hot spring, and plans are under way to build a greenhouse, where the heat will be furnished from the same source.

Public schools have now been established for children in Reykjavik, and all the towns and villages also here and there in the rural districts.

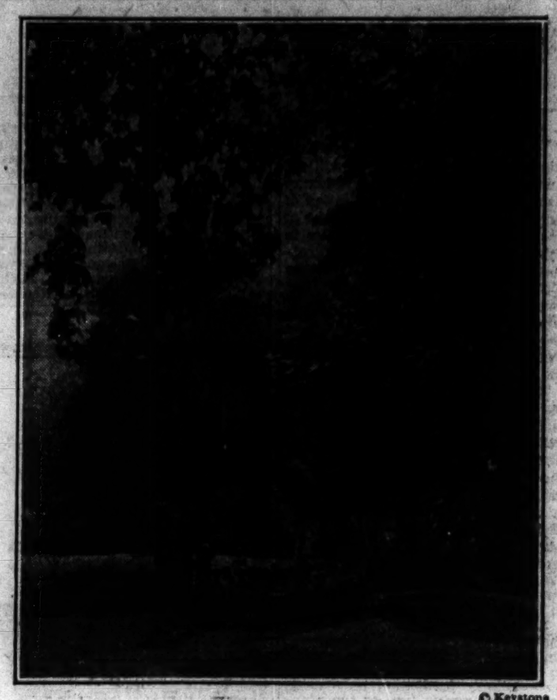
Present Chief Desire

The chief desire of the Icelanders at present seems to be to increase and improve their agricultural colleges and give worthy buildings and equipment to their university. The agricultural colleges meet a very great need in the new era, namely, the development of the Icelandic soil and the raising of domestic animals.

As one reviews the cultural history of Iceland for ten centuries one realizes that the great majority of the people embraced education for its own sake rather than for practical ends. Travelers in Iceland over a hundred years ago, such as Baring Gould, relate that they met farmers who had a reading knowledge of several languages, although they lived in the lowliest homes. The poverty and isolation that was general caused the people to worship the classics of their heroic past, and also to seek recreation and enjoyment in learning. Now this is all changed, Iceland has suddenly stepped into a new era, telegraph, cable, radio, automobiles, and airplanes have burst upon the "Hermit of the North Atlantic," overnight, so to speak.

"Young Iceland" has embraced the new era with all the enthusiasm of youth. Only time will tell how the mellow culture of the past, that worshiped education for its own sake, will blend with the practical spirit of the modern age.

The Skalds, historians of the old Iceland, won for the island the title of the "Greece of the North." The modern age may prove that there is poetry and idealism in action, and thus guard the charm of Sagaland, and prevent it from being lost in materialism.



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When These Children Returned to School After the Summer Holidays, Their Classroom Was the Shade-Splashed Lawn of St. James's Park.

© Keystone

This Class in St. James's Park, London, Has Apparently Decided That If Being Studious Will Assure Their Outdoor Stay, It Will Exceed Itself in Attentiveness.

Why Study History?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

WHY, we hear on many hands, study history? I haven't time to learn stupid old dates. What's the use of them anyway? This attitude toward the past is often the result of a false conception of what history is.

It is not history, however, but a travesty of it which has been found wanting in interest. What is needed today, in our educational systems, is a truer and more intelligent presentation, by the teacher, of the salient features of the period with which he deals. The key to this, as it appears to the writer, is to be found in the division of the word "History" into two simple words: "His Story"—the story, that is, not only of kings and statesmen, but the story of the ordinary man and woman of the time, without whom kings and statesmen would have had no story to be recorded.

It is not enough to learn bare names and dates. To appreciate rightly the significance of history, it is essential that we understand not only the actions, but the natures and motives of our forefathers, who have made history. We need to use our imagination and other records than books, pictures, architecture, and museum exhibits in our endeavor to see them as living people, each with his or her problem to be solved. Then shall we begin to realise that the rise and fall of kings and dynasties are, to the student, only important in so far as they afford a clue to the character, the pulse and heart of a nation.

The teacher of history must bring home to the consciousness of the rising generation two significant facts: First, that every girl and boy today, every man and woman, is as an individual, making history. It is we, and the millions of correspondingly obscure people in other lands, who, whether we will or not, ultimately decide the future of our respective countries. The true government of a nation lies in the moral and spiritual character of the people as a whole, and so in the aggregate the human thoughts and actions of one single day constitute a further step in a nation's varied and accumulating life story.

There is a second great truth to which history and a knowledge of human nature alone can supply an adequate explanation. Social and international problems today are closely related to, and in many cases, directly sprung from, some false conception in the past. Yet, in our anxiety to usher in the millennium we are too prone to overlook the wise words of the great apostle Paul: "Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples and they are written for our admonition unto whom the ends of the world are come." "They are written for our admonition." Are we in our own generation so wise, so self-sufficient that we can afford to ignore the solemn warning handed down to us from the accumulated experience of our forefathers? Yet we speak of "post-war problems," both social and international, as if they had sprung suddenly upon us.

Herein lies the opportunity and duty of the teacher of history. Let him help his pupils to understand the racial characteristics which Englishmen, for instance, derive from the various peoples of the past who have conquered and left their mark upon England and have made the Englishman of today what he is.

Or let us consider the social problem and the relation of capital to labor. It is useless to ignore the circumstances which, to cite once more the case of England, in the last years of the eighteenth century converted that country from an agricultural to an industrial community.

To sum up. If we would progress wisely, if we would understand our own and foreign nations with a view to grappling with the difficulties of today, then let us be humble enough to learn from the achievements and the mistakes of the men and women of the past.

Can I Become an Engineer?

By H. E. STONE

Dean of Men, West Virginia University

Dear Dean:

I am interested in engineering and have made good grades in high school mathematics, which I like. One of my teachers has told me that he thinks I have the literary type of mind and would do better in some field other than engineering.

It is true that I am rather slender and not as active as some boys, but my grades are good. Do you think I would get along in civil engineering?

Yours truly, ——— Bill

Dear Bill:

We frequently hear men speak of the "engineering" mind, the "legal" mind, the "scientific" mind, and the "literary" mind as if these were inherited. It is evident that great individual differences in human capacity do exist, but not that minds can be classified so strictly on an occupational basis.

The young man who has a high level of general intelligence may succeed in any one of several occupations such as law, engineering, medicine, or business.

Engineering offers opportunity for a wide variety of aptitudes and abilities. I quote from "Civil Engineering as a Career," bulletin distributed by the National Research Council, Washington, D. C.:

"Civil engineering offers a field for each of many temperaments and abilities. For men who are restless in confined employment and steady application—in a word, the pioneers—the exploration and building up of new countries and work in foreign fields are an outlet. For the logical, patient, mathematical mind, at home in abstractions, there is the mechanics of structures. For the man of motive energy and directive talent, there is the construction of engineering structures and the handling of labor. For the man of executive and administrative talents, the field of management and operation. For the research worker, there are the problems of materials, properties of soils, the uncovering of the mechanical principles of operation of structures and the hydraulics of river control."

Special information about the Municipal and Sanitary Engineer, the Hydraulic Engineer, the Structural Engineer, the Highway Engineer, the Railway Engineer, Research in Civil Engineering and opportunities in public service and in private practice, is given in this bulletin.

If you have an interest in any of the great fields of engineering and have ability in mathematics, physics, and chemistry you need not hesitate to study engineering for fear that you do not have an engineering "type of mind." Engineering requires an ability to think just as much as does law, teaching or the ministry. Brawn, as such, is not required. The engineers themselves have fashioned the machines that do the heavy work if we but learn to use them.

There are other available leaflets, bulletins, and books on engineering which I shall be glad to tell you about if you are interested and will write.

M. L.—Master of Leisure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Palo Alto, Calif.

TEACHER-TRAINING classes all over the country are enlarging their viewpoint—by considering the developing personality of the teacher as well as her relation to the child and the curriculum. Education's new values for children, it is beginning to be seen, are values also for the teachers. The latter must themselves experience the freedom that comes in dramatics, the satisfaction of creative work in the crafts, the integrative benefits of work with the hands—inspired by imagination to create some expression of the universal in us. They must feel in themselves the value of initiative, the thrill of choosing their own project and carrying it out.

There is also coming (it is in the air) an appreciation of the refreshing, the liberating value of creative work, not for the artist only, not for teachers and children only, but for people in general. The drudgery of mere routine work, with its dust and crushing of the thought life, for thousands of men and women, may thus come to be lightened. Well does a Danish educator say that the starving of the higher creative faculties of man is responsible for the alarming depression and mental ills of modern life.

One little experiment in Palo Alto, Calif., this summer seems to be a step toward recognizing this need for all grown-ups. In eastern cities, arts and crafts have been introduced, in connection with summer playgrounds, for adults. Here it has been one of the new type experimental schools, the Peninsula School of Creative Educative Education, that, feeling the need among its own adult friends, has started something to meet it. Mothers have been begging for some connection with the school. A visiting adult sometimes pleads to be allowed to enter the children's classes, saying, "I should not be in their way!" There was a real need evident for some sort of creative work for leisure in coöperation with others. For parents of the school such work would mean incidentally a closer sympathy with their children.

Therefore, the faculty of the school opened the building and its resources for one month, in July, to any interested adults. There was opportunity for clay work, metal and wood work, block printing, drawing from life, writing, folk dancing, choral singing and dramatics. An orchestra would have been organized had there been enough instruments among those who entered the course. The hours were from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with a 25-cent lunch served at 12, to be eaten out under the trees. The morning was opened with a few minutes of singing. And it is really surprising what good music can come from a group of quite everyday voices when there is an enthusiastic leader.

Then the group scattered quite freely to do any work that attracted them, with the help of the school faculty. Folk dancing came at a certain hour every day, and choral singing twice a week. Writing had three periods a week. One day we wrote, the next day we began by reading what had been written, at the option, of course, of the writers. Though the talents of the group may have been small, and the technique undeveloped, to read what had been written was valuable, in order to get the reaction of the others; and listening to others gave many interesting sidelights into the thinking done by our companions, and offered a basis of comparison which made it possible to evaluate one's own writing. Some criticism of style and wording was available also from the leader. The hour immediately after lunch was given to resting in the sun and shade of the spacious porch of the school, while some book, paper or article was read for discussion. Some occupied their hands with light sewing, some sketched with their pencils and occasionally one smoothed out a bit of clay, or modeled some object. The discussions were free and stimulating—which is all one can ask of a discussion. What did we discuss? Education, Russia, What is it to be "Somebody"? Tagore's school in India, books like "Green Pastures," "The Woman of Andrus," a new system of interpretative dancing—anything that came along, even the scientific attitude toward immortality.

About 12 people, most of them women, and a few men, responded to this call to recreate. Some came for only part time. They were parents, sometime teachers, persons interested in some phase of art. The writer can testify that the free work with a small congenial group, made for joy, for personal upbuilding, for gaining ideas for future work, and for relaxation. We adults engaged in all sorts of spontaneous juvenility, such as even sliding down the banisters.

We think it would be worth while if similar courses could be opened where there is opportunity and the right leadership, in many schools. To adapt the words of the play, we feel that we have been "working in the sunlight, dreaming in the moonlight, and having a wonderful time." By the third week the whole group was very sympathetically integrated. Could it have continued for more than a month, it would have functioned still better. We recommend it to those interested in adult education, and to the many seeking real worth-while recreation for a summer period. At the close, a very original and amusingly artistic certificate was presented to each member of the class, with the degree M. L., Master of Leisure. M. P. C.

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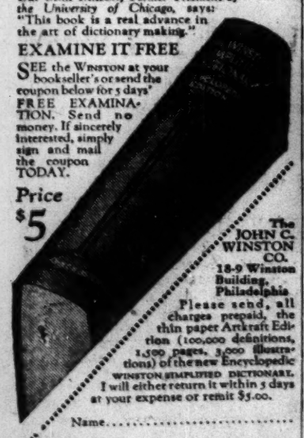

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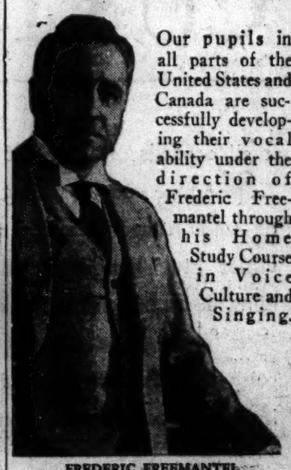

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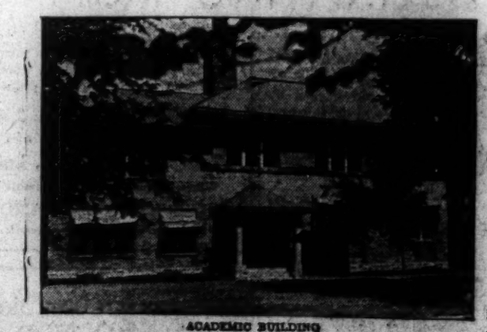

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

SEPTEMBER days are not only an event in the lives of thousands of American boys and girls, but also an event to thousands of boys and girls from abroad, the thousands of foreign students who have breasted continent and ocean to be in time to attend American classrooms.

For truly America's classrooms are the most international today. If you visit the piers at New York and San Francisco and Seattle in early September, you would be astounded at the colorful student migrations from virtually every civilized outpost of the globe.

The foreign student who thus arrives is fortunate. No stone is left unturned to see that he receives a merry welcome. First impressions are lasting, and many good Americans who see these student wanderers as ambassadors of good will have welcoming delegations at the pier. The foreign student is escorted to his hotel, shown the sights of the town, given a banquet, offered help in checking his baggage, and getting railroad tickets, and if he is destined for another campus, a wire is sometimes dispatched for welcoming delegations to meet him at train stops on the way. These evidences of good will the foreign student remembers, and if, during his four years' stay, he has doubts as to America's hospitality, he, nevertheless, treasures his first impressions.

"Grabbed My Hand"

A foreign student myself, I did not have the good fortune to reach America with a crowd. But as soon as I stepped ashore, I wired the college dean of my arrival. I asked him to have someone meet me at the station. A day and night of vivid impressions in a Pullman, and then the little sleepy station which stood at the edge of the campus. No sooner had I stepped out, an alert young American stepped orward, grabbed my hand and asked whether I was "Young." He was so enthusiastic I felt overwhelmed. I said to myself, "If everything would be like this, the parting of home and loved friends would be well worth while." I have never forgotten that welcome.

America has been welcoming foreign students for upward of 50 years. The migration is now at its height. It represents the largest in history. Neither Germany in her heyday nor England in her Periclean age of literature drew so large a number. Fifteen thousand strong from more than 100 nations of the world, they come to sip of American knowledge and drink at her scientific and business founts. Representing a diversity of language, customs, traditions, dress and history, they make the campus a world in miniature.

In more than one respect, the foreign student of today differs from his predecessor. First, he is a more matured man and woman. Educators abroad have agreed that it is a waste of time and money to send students to America for undergraduate work. The result has been a higher type of student, students with more earnest interests than the mere accumulation of credits that lead toward a degree. Last year, for instance, the Chinese students at the University of Michigan were largely enrolled in post-graduate courses.

A second change that has come over the foreign student is that he is no longer very much interested in academic pursuits. Today he is practically minded. America is famed as an industrial nation, and here he comes to master her tricks of business, science, engineering. He is not satisfied alone with theory from classrooms; he seeks the shops and factories for practical experience so that he may better be able to translate his knowledge into actual fact on his return home.

Third, the foreign student of 1930 is a marked man. More than any other time in campus history he is welcome as a desirable adjunct. He not only gives the college an international tinge, but is a prime factor in interesting other students in foreign affairs. For this reason college professors enjoy his presence, recognizing in him a living medium for breaking down provincial attitudes.

Under the Skin

The extra-curriculum activities of the foreign student are far-reaching. He is constantly in demand for speeches at clubs, churches, conventions. He, too, enjoys interpreting his country to Americans, correcting misconceptions, and proving that though he may differ with his listeners in externals, they are brothers under the skin.

The majority of foreign students are above the average in intellect. For the simple reason that they generally are selected students. When a foreign student shines in classes, excels in activities, all the campus knows it. Once he makes a public appearance before the student body, he is remembered.

One of the most brilliant of foreign students in America was Wellington Koo, who later served his country as Minister to Mexico, United States, London, and distinguished himself as China's representative at the Paris Peace Conference. Koo was a campus orator of national reputation while yet a student. At Columbia he was editor of the Columbia Spectator and manager of Columbia, was a member of the Varsity debating team, won the Columbia-Cornell debating medal, received the Phillescan literary prize, and was elected to Nacoms. Blue Pencil, and Delta Epsilon societies.

Those who doubt the efforts on behalf of the foreign student should take a look at their record back home. A number have become international figures. Indeed, it is difficult to take trip round the world and not come across leaders in Asia, Latin-America, eastern or southwestern Europe who have not spent a few years on an American campus, and have, at least, one diploma as proof.

Columbia University has the largest number of enrolled foreign students. In New York City there are more than 1000 foreign students, and to bring them together John D. Rockefeller Jr. built International House, where world brotherhood is the motto. A second international house will be opened this fall at Berkeley to accommodate foreign students of the San Francisco Bay district. The University of California leads in enrollment of students from the Orient. Harvard, with its stiff requirements, is second to Columbia in point of enrollment.

This increasing tide of overseas students on the American campus provides Americans with a great opportunity to increase and strengthen her bonds of world fellowship. It is up to Americans to utilize this opportunity to the utmost.

A. A. Y.

Harvard Chinese Students at the Eastern Conference, Held in Baltimore, Md.

Small Children Find Foreign Language Easy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Atlanta, Ga.

AGE is no longer claiming to limit intelligence. An observation of the modern method of training children when entering school to speak more than one language has proven this. The primary grades of the Margaret Booth School at the close of the last school year presented at the Little Theater a group of three plays entirely in French by children from five to 10 years. They gave Red Riding Hood, Hansel and Gretel and the Fairies of the Golden Forest. The lines were spoken fluently, the cues were perfectly understood and the laughter, songs and continuity throughout was so genuine and spontaneous, that it was just another game to them.

The remarkable method of making simple so ingenious a task deserves mention. In the beginning it is taught with pictures and conversation. The children are asked to cut out pictures at home from magazines or books for their French cards. One child will bring an apple, another a cat, bread or a house. These pictures are then pasted on cards and a game is then started. The cards are named in French, "du pain" for some bread, etc. The names thus designated are of the familiar things, so that in a little while there have been added a number of objects of everyday life to the cards. The lesson consists of going over and remembering each one, and the interest is kept up by a game of exchange. The cards are divided into groups of fruits, vegetables, things of the home or clothes. Each child gets four cards and in turn asks for the one she would like to have. "Donnez-moi du pain, s'il vous plait." To which the other answers, "Je n'ai pas du pain" and she loses her turn, or if she wins the card she has another chance to ask for one more. The effect is almost unbelievable. Before long the child is started in French conversation under the supervision of a teacher who is a French woman.

A little later on, the study goes into the French primer. The familiar story of the Rabbit Family is the theme. There is the Mother and Father Rabbit, and the Sister and Brother Rabbit. The children see on pages accompanying the chapters pictures of the words used in the story and so learn of their friends, about their home and about its rooms and furniture. By degrees the chapters build up the story to what surrounds everyday life and the particular playthings of little girls and boys and the things they say, do, and eat.

The grammatical construction of the language is as carefully presented. The verbs are generally learned with each lesson, so as to subordinate the word to the idea in a natural way, such as: "The girl plays with her doll"; or "the boy waves his flag." The general use of pronouns is readily learned for the idea is given that he belongs to the boy and la to the girl. Written lessons associating the words with the adjectives impress upon the child thought "a pink bow" or "a yellow dress." And so the work advances along similar lines with games, plays, and songs introduced. The remarkable thing is the naturalness with which French is taught in this manner entirely without the consciousness that it is something difficult.

Training Young Foresters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

AN ADVENTURE in forestry education, the significance of which cannot be measured, has passed the experimental stage in Los Angeles, Calif. Repeated efforts to reseed areas devastated by fires through successive years, have resulted in the establishment of a unique mountain school in Clear Creek Canyon, Big Tujunga Basin of the Angeles National Forest.

It was in September, 1925, after the flames had swept over more than 7000 acres of the San Gabriel Mountains, that several educators alone, or with organized companies of boys, endeavored to gather, on Saturdays, seeds of mountain shrubbery indigenous to California, with the intention of replanting the burned areas.

In December of the same year, an enthusiastic leader of one of these groups broadcasted a request for discarded Toyon, or California holly berries used in Christmas decorations. An additional call was made throughout the Los Angeles schools. One hundred and eighty pounds of seed were secured, cleaned, and planted by Los Angeles school boys.

It was at this time that the Los Angeles Board of Education, the Chamber of Commerce, the United States Forestry Department, and the Los Angeles County Forestry Department conferred on the significant work done to restore the native mountain cover in order to lessen the danger of erosion during the rainy season. A study of the accomplishment from September, 1925, to December, 1925, showed that not only was the response to the service call enthusiastic, but it was answered by a type of boy who craved greater activity in his educational program.

Five Acres for Experimentation

Two educators were at once appointed Assistant Supervisors of Forestry under the Division of Vocational Education and the Division of Agriculture. A five-acre lease in Clear Creek Canyon, north of the Arroyo Seco, under "a special use permit" of indefinite tenure, was presented to the Los Angeles School Department for experimentation. This spot had been burned over. Six hundred conifers including pine, redwood and cedar were donated by the Forestry Division of Los Angeles County and the State Forestry Department of the University of California.

The first squads of boys were chosen respectively from Los Angeles elementary, junior high and senior high schools. They reported on successive days, for the first forest service was on a daily basis. Each group was transported in school buses and private autos to the foot of the Clear Creek Trail. They carried with them on their seven-mile hike their personal rations, tools, seeds and trees. Two hours' work was conceded a just compensation for the bus fare.

Now an Established Program

During the summer the Physical Training Department of the Los Angeles City Schools supplied the forestry unit with workers. The stay at camp was extended to three days—the Monday group leaving on Wednesdays was relieved by the Wednesday group scheduled to depart on Fridays. Today overnight trips of the regular semester, instituted the second winter, are the established program, and all spare time is organized in hikes and games. The Physical Training Department, as before, conducts the inter-session.

The work of the Forestry School is supplemental to the activities in agriculture, horticulture, botany, engineering, irrigation at the school which each student attends, and the results are most gratifying.

The excellent work of the two leaders is comparable to the forestry educational program attempted in Georgia. There the State Forestry Department sends out its men to the schools, both elementary and secondary. Groups of boys are chosen by them to plant trees on deserted farms and unsettled areas.

This experiment of the Los Angeles School Department has already borne excellent fruit. The enthusiasm of the boys, chosen for this work, their social growth, and their increased interest in citizenship go hand in hand with the remarkable transformation in the aspect of the burned area. It would seem that the project is a valuable contribution to the field of boy education.

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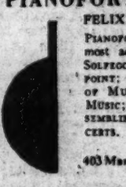

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Escape From Time and Space

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

ONE night last year we participated in a marvel. Tuned by radio to the Paramount hour, we heard a woman singing in New York City. At the end of her number it was announced that the next voice would be that of Maurice Chevalier, talking in a Paris theater. Chevalier, his customary jollity a little heightened by the unusual occasion, conveyed his greetings to his many friends in America, remarking, "They tell me that you can hear me, though that does not seem possible."

Sitting in a house in Massachusetts, we could hear across the Atlantic the quick intake of the French entertainer's breath between his excited phrases. And the marvel was that the people sitting 20 feet away from him could not have heard his soft breathing. We were nearer to him than they were, so far as listening was concerned. Radio has altered old conceptions of space. Moreover, according to engineers, we heard every word he uttered a measureable fraction of a second ahead of persons, sitting in the rear of the theater, who could see him. When sound rides the radio wave, it travels with the speed of light. So aided, his words crossed the ocean to us quicker than they crossed the auditorium, unassisted to persons in the back row of seats. Radio has changed old conceptions of time.

Escape from time and space limitations has long been sought by human beings in fancy—now radio provides that escape in fact. But in fact or in fancy, that escape continuously will be sought. It is that escape which provides, perhaps, the keenest pleasure in the arts. If this were not so, absolute realism would be the goal of expression. Not long ago we watched a motion picture that went so far along the road toward this goal of realism that, for us, the method quite defeated its objective. From fact to fact, the story plodded and frittered away precious minutes with the trivialities of literal detail. We wanted to cry out, "Yes, yes, we know all that. Show us now the motives for all these externals. We've had enough of all these men. Show us a man." But the man was never revealed.

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Forty years ago Ibsen was violently misunderstood in the English-speaking world. He was labeled a realist because the surface action of his plays was not remote from ordinary unpleasant human experiences. His realism was called revolting because he removed the masks of convention from his characters, and exposed their thoughts to the spectators. Ibsen was no realist. His personages were characters in plays, behaving superficially as people in life would, but actually functioning as parts of a work of art. In their talk they expressed themselves in the ordinary dimensions of width, height and depth of a room in the present; and a fourth dimension, the effect of their past behavior in scattered places upon their present mental and moral states. That telescoping of time and space was Ibsen's great contribution to the theater, a contribution that made the drama modern.

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It is this escape from time and space, or rather this release from the limitations of literal conceptions of time and space, that gives a unique flavor to the form of Marc Connelly's miracle play, "The Green Pastures." Mr. Connelly in common with other artists, felt the urge to be free from literal limitations in his expression of an emotion that has come down through the ages, and that marches on, endlessly, into the future. Such an emotion is timeless. So Mr. Connelly ignores the relation of the centuries, and interprets events of thousands of years ago in terms of the local color of a devout Negro's environment in the rural Louisiana of today. The audience sees that Negro Sunday School teacher's lessons to his pickaninny pupils acted out according to the incidents of his experience in an all-Negro community. The grotesqueness of the interpretation at first is overwhelmingly humorous, but gradually the mood of the audience changes as the emotional idea behind the naïve fable emerges. In the end it becomes clear that Marc Connelly has achieved an indication of the emotion behind Biblical history, and in so doing has succeeded where those who have attempted to give a realistic interpretation of these events have always fallen short. Mr. Connelly is the artist because he has not tried to present the thing itself, which cannot be done in a fiction, a play, but has been content with a presentation of the idea of the thing. In accepting one limitation—that "art is art because it is not nature"—he won freedom from the many limitations incident to realism as a means of expression.

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Not long ago we saw a feature film that employed seemingly every known type of entertainment—circus, vaudeville, drama, travesty, spectacle—with music and color added, and yet the total artistic effect was only so-so. The picture, being the product of a multitude of writers, composers, technicians and executives, had no character of its own. It was a gorgeous collection of synthetic effects out of the theatrical and motion picture ragbag. On the same bill was a work of art, a product of a single point of view, a comedy released from every literal limitation of realism, a film that carried its spectator away with it on a flight of humorous imagination. That comedy, running only eight minutes, was one of Walter Disney's Silly Symphonies, called "Arctic Antics."

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"Arctic Antics" is a humorous delight because it exists in the realm of pure invention and fancy, the realm of thought and emotion, without regard to conventions of time, space and literal probability. This picture, essentially, exists as a visualization of musical rhythms. Walruses, polar bears, seals and fishes of the far north disport themselves in bland mockery of human foibles, and always to the undulations of the dominant rhythm of the moment. The arbitrary intervals of musical tempo are substituted for the conventional beat of human and animal movements, with hilarious effect. Ignoring space and geography, the antarctic penguins maneuvered on arctic ice cakes, to the tune of the "March of the Wooden Soldiers." Some day Hollywood should produce a sound-film visualization of a symphonic movement. That visualization will in no way be realistic, like the dull operatic "shorts" that some of the companies have attempted; they will employ serious abstraction in some form, as the Silly Symphonies employ comic abstraction.

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Chess players who have progressed beyond the duffer stage know something of the delights of imaginative excursions into the realm of time and space. The chess board, set with opposing ranks of pieces, is a cosmos in itself, and all things being equal, the player who exercises the greater economy in the use of time in moving his pieces, and so moves them that he acquires the greater mobility in usable space, is the one who will accumulate the preponderance of force needed to win the game. Into this accomplishment the accidental element does not enter. Emmanuel Lasker, for 27 years the world's chess champion, once said in the course of a talk, "Chess offers an escape from the everyday world of chance and injustice into the realm of pure reason."

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Because of the appeal to human thought of the possibilities of surmounting the limitations of conventional conceptions of time and space, Einstein's theories have stirred the imagination of the world. Relativity has become a term to be used in many connections, just as we have used it here to indicate why, to us, pure realism is unfruitful and unstimulating. Occidental dramatic realists, by the tests of their own practices, are left behind in their measure of imitation by the Chinese, who can show so many more details of actuality in plays that continue night after night for weeks before reaching completion. Not the piling up of the surface literalisms of a subject, but indication of its inner nature attains to that revelation of the things that are unseen which is of the essence of art.

An Orchestra in the Making

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE thirty-sixth season of the Promenade concerts at Queen's Hall was anticipated with special interest. The British Broadcasting Corporation, after nearly 1500 auditions in London and the provinces, has at last completed the organization of its new symphony orchestra consisting of 114 players. The reasons for its formation may be traced in an ancient story, perhaps slightly apocryphal, quoted by the Radio Times: A conductor rehearsing for an important concert was dismayed to find that the orchestra never consisted twice of the same players. At the sixth rehearsal apparently there was only one player who had been present all the time. The conductor thanked him for his regularity, only to learn that the faithful one would be unable to play at the concert and was being replaced by a deputy who had attended none of the rehearsals.

Under the new system a conductor will no longer, as he despairingly raises his baton to rows of perfect strangers, murmur to himself, "All, all are gone, the old familiar faces." The deputy has, so to speak, been bought out at a cost of something like £75,000 a year—a sum that in England would be possible only to the British Broadcasting Corporation. The least important player will get not less than 11 guineas a week. And, in passing, it is interesting to note that women players have had the same chance of winning a position as men and are well represented at the desks of the first and second violins and violas. But the woodwind, brass and percussion may be warned that the tide of feminine invasion will not stop there. We may yet hear women blowing their own trumpets in Queen's Hall with no uncertain sound.

Six Orchestras in One

The 114 players of the new B. B. C. orchestra will, it is stated, also be divided into the following combinations: The "Prom" orchestra of 90 players; a "Tristan" orchestra of 78; a theater orchestra—for light music—of 34; a light symphony orchestra of 66, and a Mozart orchestra of 46. The seconds of the principals appearing at Queen's Hall will also constitute an orchestra of 17. Arthur Catterall has been appointed leader of the full complement of players, and for the eleventh consecutive season Charles Woodhouse is leading the "Prom" orchestra. As for the conductors of the new organization, it is announced: "Each conductor will have as long a consecutive series of concerts as is consistent with fairness to all whom British listeners wish to hear. In that way the orchestra, as well as each conductor, will have a much better chance of mutual understanding than when concert after concert is under the command of a different artist, with different ideals." Sir Henry Wood, with his unique experience of orchestral work in England, has had much to do with the formation of the new body, and is, of course, conducting the present Promenades.

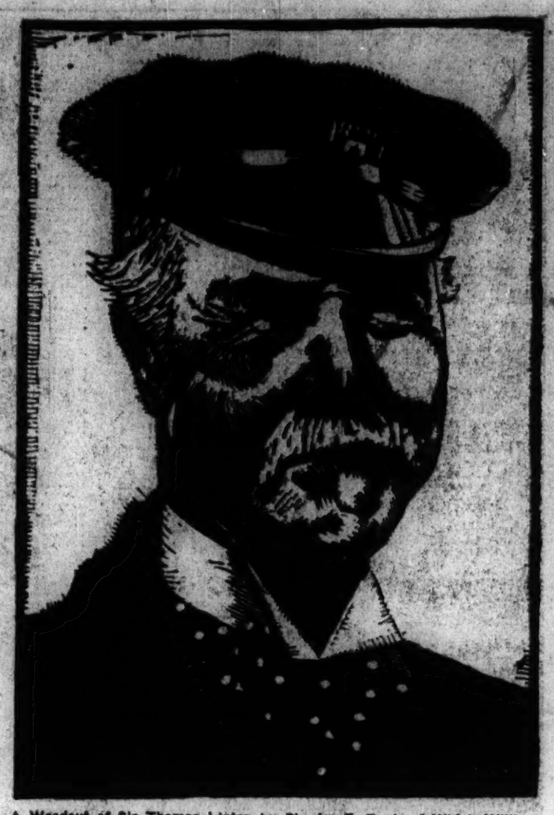
Under such conditions there seems to be every opportunity for building up one of the finest orchestras in the world. The material is there. But in the same sense, a fine Stradivarius may be there, and as a critic said of a well-known fiddler who owned one, it was perfectly marvelous what he did not get out of it. Let us glance at merely one of the multitudinous ways in which a conductor can libel, as it were, the capacities of his players. When, on a recent visit, Toscanini made old works sound like new, perhaps in their enjoyment few unprofessional listeners bothered to ask themselves how it was done. Sophisticated ears, however, immediately noticed a heightened tone color in the various sections of instruments. It soon became apparent that this enhancement was not altogether due to the admirable tone of the individual players, but resulted, at any rate in part, from "new" relations between the groups collectively. In a word, the balance was somehow different to that to which the average conductor has accustomed us—which is often no balance at all. Like all tone, that of the orchestra is largely a matter of relation. Upset the balance and you upset the sound, and all the qualities that arise from its relations. Everybody knows that an orchestra playing one composer can sound like an entirely different body when playing another composer, even when the same instruments are used. By decomposing instead of recomposing the relations of a work, conductors often show us how both work and orchestra can differ from themselves.

The First Performances

The 90 "Prom" players have not yet had time to settle down. To get the best out of an automobile engine a wise driver does the first 1000 miles at a low speed, and although it is perhaps neither necessary nor desirable for a new orchestra to follow the same procedure, a certain amount of nursing is necessary. Criticism, therefore, must be patient in judgment. At the opening concerts both ensemble and tone left something to be desired. Later we shall have the opportunity of hearing the full complement of 114 players under different conductors and no doubt we shall learn something we already know—that a collection of first-rate players does not necessarily guarantee first-rate playing.

A vast audience gathered at Queen's Hall faithfully to follow the ritual of a "Prom" first night. It is there to enjoy itself and makes no attempt to discriminate between the musically good, bad and indifferent. Most of it, promenaders in the literal sense, stood patiently through a long and mediocre performance of the Greig Piano Concerto that lacked rhythm "as plentifully as a snake lacks feet," and at the end applauded rapturously, not because it was the end, but because the performer is an old "Prom" favorite. It hugely enjoyed Ravel's "Bolero," and indeed everything else that came its way.

So far, the most interesting novelty has been a first performance in England of "Chôros" (No. 8) by the much discussed Villa-Lobos. "Chôros" is not Brazilian for chorus, but means a kind of serenade. Brazilian maidens must be a hardy race and their parents prodigies of forbearance, for this particular serenade is noisy enough to be heard 50 miles away. It is so thickly scored that one is lost in a forest of sound intensified by such Brazilian percussion instruments as Xucalhos de Métal, Caracachas, Reco-Recos, Puita, Natraca, Caraxa and other strange whatnots. But Villa-Lobos brings a new flavor to the orchestra—doubly welcome in these days—and we should like another hearing of an interesting and individual work.



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A Roof-Garden Exhibition

By FRANK RUTTER

London

AN EXHIBITION of open-air sculpture has been arranged for the summer months by the London Group in Messrs. Selfridge's roof garden. We have long wished to have the opportunity of seeing pieces of modern sculpture out of doors, in a setting of flowers and shrubs and grass-edged pools and the like—the setting, after all, for which most sculpture was designed. Modern sculpture is so seldom seen in our public places and parks—or even in private gardens—that one is apt to forget that sculpture is, primarily, an art for the open air. The enterprise and initiative of the London Group in arranging the present exhibition is therefore to be commended.

The situation is attractive. This extensive roof garden in the center of the West End is visited by a very large public. Shoppers from all over London and the outlying suburbs, and even tourists from the home counties and the provinces use it for rest and amusement. Many classes and types of people go there, among them classes and types that will hardly ever set foot deliberately in any art exhibition. To bring examples of modern sculpture before such a vast and varied public is doing the artists a very good turn indeed.

The exhibitors include all the sculptors who belong to the Group, and a number of others whose work has appeared regularly in the Group exhibitions, and the exhibits are all chosen because they are designed for an outdoor setting. There are bird baths and figures to adorn them, plaques and bas-reliefs to ornament the dull walls of a town garden, little animal groups and single animals, and smallish statues in stone, bronze and wood for the adornment of terrace parapets and fountains.

Cat Sculptures

The show piece of the exhibition is Mr. Epstein's head of Paul Robeson, which has been borrowed for the occasion from Hugh Walpole, who lent it to give the enterprise a good "send-off." This magnificent piece of sculpture is already well known. Rumor has it that the sculptor shut himself up with his model during a very brief visit to New York and refused to undertake many lucrative commissions that were offered him in order to keep himself free to finish it to his content. It is one of his finest achievements.

Another very interesting exhibit is the plaster cast of Frank Dobson's "Cambria," a design for the Welsh National War Memorial. It will be remembered that the finished bronze original was rejected by the judges. The group has become, nevertheless, one of the sculptor's most admired works.

The president of the London Group, Rupert Lee, exhibits a relief in concrete of his cat, "Tim," and a memorial of another feline friend, "Nebo," a beautiful Blue Persian. The finial of a terrace wall—the exact spot, we are assured, where Nebo used to sit—is now adorned with his concrete effigy, and certainly gains in decorativeness thereby, one would say, judging by Nebo's portrait in this exhibition. "Tim" makes a very effective decoration, too. He is shown in a characteristic attitude. This relief is designed for the wall of a town garden, to which it will be a peculiarly appropriate piece of decoration.

Another charming piece of animal sculpture, and one in which a delightful sense of design is seen in operation, is Miss Arnrid Johnstone's "Cats on Cowl," and mention should also be made here, since carven animals is the subject, of Mr. Lee's finely finished "Owl" in concrete.

A Group in Lead

An exhibit of more than ordinary merit is Maurice Lambert's "Group on a Hill." It is designed for the crowning adornment of some large open space, such as an eminence in a park, or the point at which long avenues of trees converge. Mr. Lambert has always shown a taste for experimenting in unusual materials, such as glass and talc and polished copper, and he has chosen lead for this monumental group.

In a portico may be seen also Edna Manley's seven-feet-high "Eve," carved out of a single trunk of rich-hued mahogany, which has already been seen this year in the Women's International Exhibition. This fine piece of carving looks even more impressive out of doors than it did in the R. B. A. Galleries, where it attracted the favorable attention of critics and public in the spring.

Glazed pottery figures by A. Allinson and characteristic work by those clever young sculptors, J. Skeaping, H. Moore, E. Muntz and Alan Durst, were also on view among the many other attractive "garden" pieces.

'The Barretts of Wimpole Street'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Malvern, Eng.

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Elizabeth Barrett Moulton-Barrett.....Gwen Frangcon-Davies
Wilson.....Eileen Beldon
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Arabel Moulton-Barrett....Susan Richmond
Octavius Moulton-Barrett...Barry K. Barnes
Septimus Moulton-Barrett....E. B. Coleman
Alfred Moulton-Barrett.....Hugh Moxey
Charles Moulton-Barrett...Leonard Bennett
Henry Moulton-Barrett.....Douglas Quayle
George Moulton-Barrett...Anthony Marshall
Edward Moulton-Barrett...Cedric Hardwicke
Bella Hedley.....Joan Barry
Henry Bevan.....Oliver Johnston
Robert Browning.....Scott Sunderland
Doctor Ford-Waterlow.....Wilfrid Caithness
Capt. Surtees Cook.....Harry Wilcoxon
Flush.....Tuppenny of Ware

Sir Harry Jackson's second season, at Great Malvern, of plays by G. Bernard Shaw, has been going well, one of its principal successes being "Widowers' Houses." More interesting, however, than the Shaw revivals is a production, for the first time on any stage, of Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," in which we are given the story of Robert Browning's incursion into a household dominated by a fanatically tyrannical father; and the poet's wooing therein of Elizabeth Barrett, with whom, eventually, he contrives a flight from a home in which every occupant, man or woman, must "obey or be broken."

Mr. Besier, on the whole, has accomplished his difficult task with much skill and discretion, keeping, in the main, to recorded fact, and to character as revealed in the letters, while rightly permitting himself, in the interest of his medium of presentation, liberty to rearrange facts, here and there, or occasionally to telescope an incident, for the purpose of concentrating the action and emotion of his play.

In the first act we see Elizabeth bullied by a father who is equally formidable in all of his three moods—the shouting, the nagging or the silent. In the second act comes a visit from Robert Browning, with whom the poetess has been in correspondence. Returning health, and the ever increasing impossibility of a situation made yet more intense by the father's discovery of an attachment between a younger sister, Henrietta, and Capt. Surtees Cook, decide her to accept Browning's iterated offers of marriage. Elisabeth consents to flee from this "life that is not life," and the curtain falls upon the bewildered father tearing up, in the presence of his family, the letter informing him that his favorite daughter has gone.

Mr. Besier has written a play so moving, as a human story, so interesting as literary biography, and so entertaining as a costumed picture of family life in the eighteen-forties, that one would willingly see its corrigible faults set right. We are told, for instance, and quite rightly, that the Barrett sons are mere "automata"; but that statement, surely, is insufficient justification for bringing them on, in the first and last acts, to play robot-like parts and for making them behave throughout in quasi-military unison, as though under command of a drill sergant. These episodes, and the rather annoying stupidity of Captain Cook—mere theatrical comicality—though well acted within its convention—detract something from the effect of an otherwise sincere, truthful and at times deeply moving play.

Almost perfect acting is essential to the success of a part so delicate as that of Elizabeth; and Sir Barry Jackson did well to select Miss Frangcon Davies, an Elizabeth who could not be improved upon. Earnest, natural and delicate without monotony, this performance will give as much pleasure in London as in Malvern; but Scott Sunderland's Browning did not equally convince. On the surface he was quite efficiently the Browning all readers know—that swift, exuberant, slightly dandified man-of-the-world; yet we were hardly shown, beneath the eloquent and engaging lover, the poet, the thinker and the seer. A deeper æsthetic power and suggestion were needed. To Cedric Hardwicke, however, fell a still harder task—that of making convincing a fanatic uncomprehensible almost to the modern mentality. The task was in some sort impossible; though all that skill, authority, an incisive will and a rigidly restrained technical method could achieve, was brought to it. The father thus portrayed became a formidable figure, impressive even when slightly ridiculous, and superb in the closing act, as he slowly tears that tragical farewell. Mr. Mallalieu as Dr. Chambers, Miss Marjorie Mars as Henrietta, Miss Joan Barry and Miss Eileen Beldon all played with intelligence and spirit.

P. A.

Miss Jane Cowl has given up the experiment of playing Sebastian as well as Viola in her new production of "Twelfth Night," now at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, "feeling that the inability of Sir Toby and Sir Andrew to distinguish between Viola and Sebastian may be communicated to the audience." Jerry Bowman, who on the opening night played Sebastian in the final scene, has assumed the entire rôle.

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England Buys Modern Art

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Contrary to expectation, sales at the Royal Academy this year have reached a total never before attained. This is cheering news in a time of admitted financial depression, when the art trade generally is complaining of hard times. The result must be attributed in large measure to that widespread campaign for encouraging modern art initiated two years ago by Sir Joseph Duveen, with his well-planned series of "British Artists' Exhibitions."

This campaign has built a new public of middle-class art collectors, and the Royal Academy has indirectly derived benefit from this widening of the art market. Altogether 322 works have been sold from the Academy exhibition, of which 129 are oil paintings, 102 black-and-white exhibits, 64 water colors, 22 pieces of sculpture and 5 miniatures.

The following works have been bought for the nation under the terms of the Chantrey Bequest: "Chess Players," by Sir John Lavery, R. A.; "From My Bedroom Window" (a snow scene), by A. J. Munnings, R. A.; "The Artist's Mother," by Fiddes Watt; "Cordelia: A Portrait," by Walter W. Russell, R. A.—all oil paintings; "Spring," bronze statue, by Charles Wheeler, and "Autumn," ivory statuette, by Richard Carbe, A. R. A.

F. R.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the New Gallery is shown the screen version of the play, "So This Is London," in which Will Rogers impersonates Hiram Draper, a Texan mill-owner with anti-British prejudices, who visits England on business with his wife and son. Draper Junior falls in love on the voyage with Elinor Worthing, daughter of Lord Percy Worthing. The match is not favored by either Draper Senior or Lord Percy; but love laughs at lords as it laughs at locksmiths, and all ends happily. Will Rogers is vastly entertaining, as he was in "They Had to See Paris," but he is apt to drop his voice at important points.

The film is, of course, especially interesting from the English angle; but, as is sometimes the case with American films depicting English society, there are technical social errors. There seems to be no reason why Lord Percy Worthing, who is somewhat overdrawn, should not be a full-blown peer. Nor is there any reason why the charming Lady Amy Ducksworth should not have said she was an American—which is obvious from her speech—when she meets the Drapers on the voyage, instead of waiting till she gets to England.

The film is, however, capital fun, and may perhaps help, like the play, to a better understanding between the two nations. The photography is excellent.

The Colonial Films Committee has sent its report to Lord Passfield, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, rightly treating it as a matter of urgency, has forwarded it to the colonies concerned, whose governments, it is to be hoped, will support the scheme with a subsidy.

As may readily be seen, the scheme offers wide scope for bringing the colonies into still closer touch with the mother country, and also for furthering civilization. In the latter connection, it is satisfactory to note that a wise system of censorship is mooted, which might perhaps with advantage be brought nearer home, provided it is run on social rather than political lines.

John Philip Sousa recently began in Newark, N. J., his thirty-eighth annual tour as director of his own band. New marches in his repertory this year are "Royal Welsh Fusiliers," "Salvation Army," "Washington Bi-Centennial," "Daughters of Texas" and "Harmonica Wizard."

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The 'Ring' at Bayreuth

By WALTER SCHRENK

Bayreuth

EVERYBODY knows that of all Wagner's works, only one—the last one, "Parsifal"—was written specially for the Bayreuth Theater, and with the full knowledge of this theater's possibilities and requirements. And it is only in Bayreuth that the music of "Parsifal" sounds exactly as it is meant to sound. No other theater in the world fulfills the acoustical and optical conditions needful for a thoroughly adequate performance of this work.

But this is equally true of the "Ring." We know quite well that when he conceived this tetralogy, Wagner was already thinking of a theater to be built specially for the performance of his works. As early as 1862—that is, 12 years before the completion of the "Ring"—he emphasized the necessity of a sunken and invisible orchestra. And in fact, unless this condition is fulfilled, no clear, full, pure impression of the music of the "Ring" is possible. Wherever we hear the "Ring" outside Bayreuth its effectiveness suffers from the fact that long stretches of it remain unintelligible. It cannot be otherwise: the heavy scoring makes it impossible for any conductor to moderate the tone of the orchestra sufficiently to allow the words to come through without at the same time depriving it of its effectiveness. But in Bayreuth, the conductor is able to raise sonority to the degree of intensity prescribed by Wagner, because the sunken pit, and the wonderful acoustics of the hall insure that the words will be heard distinctly. It is therefore at Bayreuth only that one may really have the experience of the "Ring" as a drama, of understanding every word of the text.

New Technique Ignored

As regards production, setting, and stage management, Bayreuth remains more conservative than Wagner, the impenitent revolutionist, would prove were he still with us. Bayreuth still ignores the new technique of production and lighting adopted by more modern, progressive stages. It is not proposed that Bayreuth should all of a sudden go in for experiments; but we think that in the very interest of the ideas that Bayreuth embodies, a happier medium should be struck between tradition and evolution than has been struck so far. Bayreuth cannot continue to shirk the problems that arise in this connection at least so long as Bayreuth wishes to remain the standard Wagner theater in the world.

For, in order to achieve this ideal, it is not enough to maintain the "Wagner style" unsullied and to raise as high as possible the level of musical performance: it is also imperative to consider and test all new, fertile ideas that arise elsewhere in the matter of stage technique, lighting, and other resources. And now that Siegfried Wagner has passed on, Bayreuth must have a great, resourceful producer, endowed with an unfailing sense of the "Wagner style" and capable of renovating, in the light of this sense, the whole system of production.

It is not only from the above point of view that the performances this year proved open to criticism. In many respects, their musical level proved weak. And the nearer one drew to the end of the cycle, the fewer were the really strong artistic impressions. One reason was that certain important parts were intrusted to singers who, vocally or otherwise, were not suited for them, or had not thoroughly mastered them. Lauritz Melchior, in "Siegfried," was inadequate to the title rôle. At times he sang out of tune, or did not keep to the rhythm, thereby endangering important passages in the first act, and, unfortunately, in the final love duet too. Nor was the part of Siegfried remarkably well filled in "Götterdämmerung." Gunnar Graarud is, without a doubt, a true artist and musician; but the part makes calls upon his voice to which he was unable to prove equal up to the end. Generally speaking, he was a better Siegfried than Melchior. But in fairness it must be said that the smithy songs, owing to Melchior's high notes, were exceptionally effective.

Schorr's Wotan

Very few of the soloists gave us the true Bayreuth style in its grandest form. But pride of place must go to Friedrich Schorr, who sang the part of Wotan with a musicianship and depth of expression unexcelled nowadays. Nanny Larsen-Todsen, as Brünnhilde, was not so remarkable, vocally, as Schorr, but dramatically her rendering of the part was a great artistic achievement, movingly human. Eduard Habich, as Alberich, was incomparable as regards surety of style and sharpness of diction. Erich Zimmermann, as Mime, deserves high praise. Fritz Wolff was great in the part of Loge: his singing was excellent, his diction sharp, his acting telling. Karin Branzell's voice proved beautiful in the parts of Fricka and Waltraute.

Carl Braun was an impressively grim and fierce Hunding. It was unfortunate that the part of Hagen in the "Götterdämmerung" should not have been intrusted to him, as it had been before: it was given to a young singer, Harold Kravitt, who proved to be a good musician but an inexperienced actor. Georg von Tschurtschenthaler as Gunther was not altogether satisfactory; Emmy Krüger, a beautiful Sieglinde from the scenic point of view, did not sing very attractively. Gottheil Pistor was a youthful, powerful Siegmund, with a brilliant tenor voice. Hilda Sinnek sang the parts of Freia and Gutrune with unimpeachable musicianship.

The ensembles, as is always the case in Bayreuth, were admirable: no praise is too high for the way in which the Valkyries sang their octet, the Rhine-daughters and Norns their trios, and the men the choral parts of the "Götterdämmerung." All these highly difficult passages were studied under the masterly direction of Hugo Rudel, as they have been for many years.

The conductor was Karl Elmendorff, who throughout the four evenings displayed a thorough, profound knowledge and understanding of the "Ring" and complete command over his orchestra. The closest contact was maintained between orchestra and stage, and Elmendorff was splendid in his tempi and in his bringing out of the structure of the music.

New Museum for Rotterdam

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROTTERDAM—A large communal museum is being built to replace the Boymans Museum, which has become out of date. The adoption of the project by the Communal Council has already resulted in the new museum being enriched by a number of gifts.

Among the pictures presented are a view of "Dordrecht in Winter," by Jan van Goyen; a portrait by the South German master Hans Maler of Katharina Klammer von Weidach, and a fine self-portrait of Pieneman, a Dutch celebrity of the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Among the moderns, Breitner, Isaac Israels and Vincent van Gogh are represented, the last-named by a large drawing, a masterpiece of the artist's Arles period, dating from 1887.

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THE HOME FORUM

On the Art of Travel

HALF the world is traveling; easterners are journeying westward, and westerners are journeying eastward; dwellers along the coast lift up their eyes to the hills and mountain dwellers go out on the sea. Travel has recently become an indispensable part of education, a fashion, a fad and a mighty industry. So almost universal is it that we seldom realize its recency, yet the fact is that our footloose and mobile condition is one of the most important differentia of the modern epoch. Six hundred years ago there was no traveling whatever in our sense of the word, and the only persons who visited far countries were pilgrims, vagabonds, ambassadors, merchants or such rare wandering scholars as Francis Petrarch, the first modern man. Lord Bacon's slight and unsatisfactory essay on travel, written three centuries ago, makes it clear that even in his time the tour of Europe was thought of as the exclusive privilege of young men destined by their rank and fortune for the court, and for these few it was to be undertaken not as pleasure but as professional training. Bacon's view of the matter remained unquestioned, indeed, for quite two hundred years, and it was not until the appearance and the immense vogue of Byron's Childe Harold that we began to think of travel as a pleasure and privilege that might be open to all.

Considering, then, the fact that travel as we know it is hardly more than a hundred years old—and in most countries, including America, decidedly less than that—it is not surprising that so little has yet been done to define its motives, purposes and methods. Hardly three persons in five, one suspects, of those who are setting forth for parts remote, have more than the vaguest notions of why they are going, how to get there, or what to do when they arrive. Many travel merely because so many others do, and many because they are restless or wish to escape the monotony of a too familiar environment. Not a few are chiefly actuated by motives mainly social—they want the reputation of the traveler, or perhaps it would be more exact to say that they do not want the reputation of the stay-at-home. To all such persons disappointment must come. They waste both time and money. All this because they have not understood that traveling, if it is to be worth the effort, demands more than free time and a full purse, that it requires skill and knowledge and the right mood. They have not realized, in short, that travel is an art.

Four-fifths of the persons who will crowd the galleries and museums of Europe will be drawn temporarily, many of them for the first time, from business and professional activity. This is to say that great numbers of people to whom utilitarian considerations have long been paramount will be giving themselves a brief glimpse of beauty. Great numbers of people who have been necessarily engrossed in the racing present will be striving to pierce or brush aside some of the veils that obscure the past. The possible value of this effort, not only to the individuals concerned but to the social groups and communities from which they come, is incalculable. Surely, therefore, it is worth considering how the effort can bring the richest results.

If one were asked to advise a young and intelligent traveler about to go abroad—let us say to Europe and the British Isles—for the first time, one might say, without too much attention to the order of details, something like this:

"This journey of yours is indeed a shining opportunity, and you will be drawing advantages and benefits from it all your days; yet it is possible that you may be taking it too seriously. Do not make a task of travel. Make it a delight. Either it is a pleasure or else it is nothing worth while.

"You have been reading a good deal, during these last few weeks, about the countries you intend to visit. This is a harmless occupation and it may even do you some little good, but of course you understand that the reading you do now is done too late. The fact is that you have been preparing yourself for this journey since you were a child. One sees a new country precisely as one reads a new book, with all one has and is; and just as one gets much or little from a book according to what one brings to it, so it is with travel in a foreign land. To him that hath shall be given.

"And yet it is quite possible for one to take too much of himself along. Remember always to 'travel light,' and remember that one of the best ways of reducing your baggage is to leave all your local prejudices and chauvinisms and racial or national antipathies at home. If you take them with you they will only be in your way, always getting scratched and marred and broken and mislaid, and in fact there is considerable likelihood of their being lost entirely before your return. Confidently expect that a good many of the customs and opinions which seem to you and to your home town matters of elementary common sense and even of decency, will be viewed quite differently in some of the places you are to see. By no means everything that you find abroad will be exactly what you have grown accustomed to—and if it were, what would be the use of travel? Avoid the tendency, therefore, to be always making invidious comparisons between foreign things and the things you know. Realize before starting out that every land on earth has its own way of preparing food, and that although the method used in your own dear land is unquestionably the only right way, yet you will merely be giving yourself useless trouble in pointing this out to foreigners. Believe, if you must, that the dome of the town hall in your native place is vastly superior to the dome of St. Peter's, but keep this modest conviction as much as possible to yourself—and if, meanwhile, you look long and hard enough at St. Peter's dome, perhaps you will be glad, eventually, that you restrained your local pride. A good traveler is interested in all that he sees, but chiefly in things unfamiliar. When he encounters a custom, a costume, an opinion, that is strange to him, he is not affronted by it like a country bumpkin, and he does not hastily conclude that because these people are different in some respects from those he has always known they must therefore be either stupid or bad people. Rather, he allows the horizons of his thought to widen a little; he extends the ambit of his human sympathy and understanding. At the same time, to be sure, he refuses to be swept off his base by the flood of strange impressions that come to him. Though hospitable to all impressions, he still selects and judges in the light of that moral law that shines all round the globe. He knows that nothing really fundamental in human nature is changed by passing from New York to London or from London to Paris.

"Always it is better to see a few places, if you see them deeply, than to see a great many. If one has only a day in Rome it may be spent to greater advantage standing under the vast open dome of the Pantheon than in a wild race through the Forum and Vatican and half a hundred churches. In Florence, a day on the Ponte Vecchio is more valuable than the same time spent in the two great galleries with their numberless supreme pictures. If you have but a week for England, take one Cathedral city such as Winchester, and one little town such as Selborne, and spend all your time there—with perhaps one day on the Downs—and you will gather more wealth for memory than you could from a dash over all the island.

"The traveler faces his supreme test when he returns. Does he see his own land with deepened affection, yet with the same keenly critical eye that he has used abroad? Does he love his country more devotedly, and just because of that love does he determine that he will do battle against her defects according to the strength that has been given him? If so, then he has traveled well. The wisest word on this topic has been spoken by Thoreau, who traveled scarcely at all: 'Only that traveling is good which reveals to me the value of home, and enables me to enjoy it better.'

"There is another quotation, taken this time from a man who traveled a great deal, that should often be in your thought:

Coelum, non animum, mutant qui trans mare current.

People change their skies but not their essential nature in crossing the sea. So says the poet Horace, and he knew. Whatever else you must finally leave out in your packing, you must take with you a happy heart. Expect to be pleased and the likelihood is that you will be. And whenever this formula fails you for a moment or for a day—on occasions when you have missed your train and your baggage is astray and you know not a single word of the language—then recall the compact remark of Shakespeare's Touchstone: 'Travelers must be content.'"

I. P. S. E.

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To the Dogwood
(Second Flowering)

You could not tell all beauty that was yours,
When April days gave you your waxen bloom,
And so you came again in early fall,
And in green caves set your enchanted loom,
And starred the forest with a jeweled web.
Or did you catch and hold the falling stars,
And make them fast with points of yellow gold,
And keep them there with fragrant, greenwood bars?

We thank you now, that you have come again,
For since you trailed your loveliness last spring
Across our world, our dreams have been of you.
O, wait with us, and weave and praise, and sing.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.

Gibbon's Great Work Begun and Ended

It was at Rome, on the fifteenth of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol . . . that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind. But my original plan was circumscribed to the decay of the city rather than of the empire; and though my reading and reflections began to point towards that object, some years elapsed, and several avocations intervened, before I was seriously engaged in the execution of that laborious work. . . .

* * *

I have presumed to mark the moment of conception: I shall now commemorate the hour of my final deliverance. It was on the day, or rather night, of the twenty-seventh of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a berceau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and perhaps the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind, by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion. — From EDWARD GIBBON'S "Memoirs."

Zambesi's Splendid Waterfalls

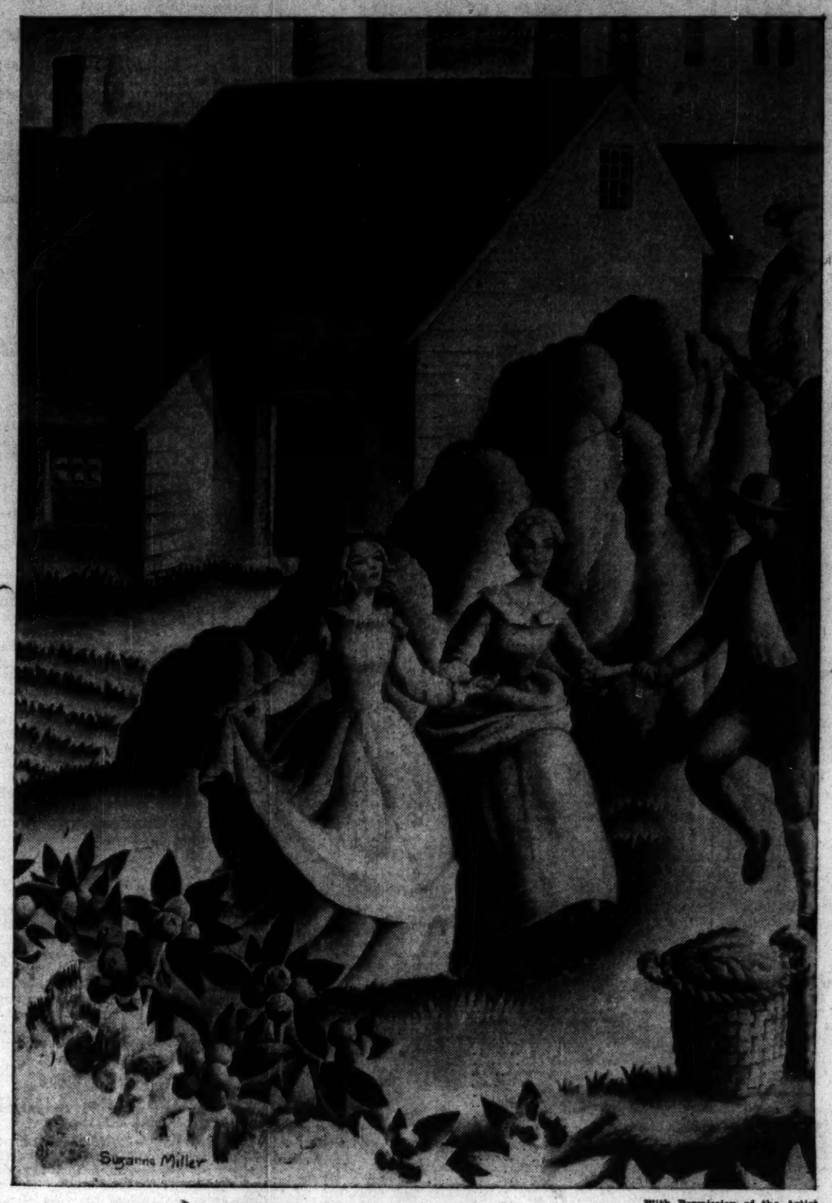
Though waterfalls are the commonplace of travel, those of the Zambesi are the most splendid of their kind.

Compared with other waterfalls they stand out as nature's masterpiece. Their grandeur is varied and distinctive, their impression on all beholders is a lasting one. They form one of the few really great spectacles that no subsequent sight-seeing ever quite effaces from the memory. In fact, although the seven wonders were all the works of men, if without immodesty nature might claim a similar recognition for one or two of her best works, The Victoria Falls might justly be termed the eighth wonder of the world. . . .

The waters of the Zambesi River are in that part of the country clear, cool, and deep; and for the seven miles above the waterfalls they average a mile and a quarter in width. The banks are low and square-cut, fringed with bamboo or reeds. In places, however, the banks are naked save for a rich grass, while in yet other places they are wooded; and in the distance, seen over those mighty waters, is the dense green of the teak forests; not a teak such as is seen in Burma, but still a picturesque tree.

And as the canoe glides on, the scenery becomes more and more arresting. The great river gleams between beautiful islands that lie on the sunlit waters in splashes of rich color. Here and there a palm, raising its crest sheer from surrounding foliage, gives to the scene an Egyptian air until landing on one of the islands, the illusion is dispelled by the suspicion that this is the Congo, and that one is among the tangled growths of the Equator. Huge gnarled trunks of twisted forest monarchs stand in shadowy solemnity; and in some instances, lured too far by the attractive waters, have weakened at the base and toppled over, yet in that prolific land thrive and outrival in greenness, if not in vigor, their less recumbent neighbors. . . .

And thus as a preparation for the great and final charm of the Falls themselves, we drifted idly on from island to island, seeing continuously something picturesque or unusual, until the time for returning arrived. Then the canoe was turned, and before us lay the loveliest sight imaginable—the Zambesi at sunset. Into the transparent waters deep shadows sank and lay. The perfume came from hidden orchids, strange odours of a foreign land; and something of the barbaric spirit of the place pervaded, especially the woods, and one felt that here one looked on a corner of the world that is much as it was in the beginning, unconventional in its beauty and freedom, where by the mighty river the antelopes still come at dusk to drink, and the teak still stands in trackless forests, and the wild turpentine mingles with the acacia to scent the languorous air with old-world odours. Through the glossy green tree tops the slanting rays filtered faintly, save where some solitary palm, stark in the flare of the sun, diffused the failing light, as the canoe glided swiftly and softly through the gathering southern night.—From "Travel in South Africa," by O. ZACHARIAH.



With Permission of the Artist

Huckleberry Frolic. Detail From a Mural Painting by Suzanne Miller

A SERIES of huge mural decorations for the high school at Jamaica, Long Island, are at present engaging the attention of Suzanne Miller. When completed, these paintings will be installed in the main corridor and will have the effect of tapestries, for Miss Miller has conceived them as an all-over pattern. They are crowded with enchanting groups which illustrate authentic incidents in the history of Long Island. "The Huckleberry Frolic" is one of these episodes. It seems that in the early days of the island, groups from different communities would go out, on an appointed day, and pick huckleberries. After they had filled many pails they would turn the day into a frolic or picnic, and would dance on the green to whatever music the village afforded.

Suzanne Miller has drawn her figures with much charm and with a technique which is both quaint and modernistic. The giant huckleberries seen at the left explain the affair and add a touch of humor which will delight not only the high school students, but all who see this mural decoration.

Aldrich's Study

It is hard to say whether Aldrich is more intimately associated with Ponkapog, . . . or with his house at 59 Mount Vernon Street. Since my own memories of him are connected with the latter place we will talk of that, however. Mount Vernon Street is one of the loveliest spots in the world. Its houses have an air of old-fashioned solidity and comfort not to be found in any of Boston's "made land," while from the top of the hill,—and Aldrich's house is just at the apex,—one can see the beautiful Charles River, winding lazily into the distance. Some of the houses retain the little blue panes of glass by passing through which the sun was supposed to acquire even more than its natural salubrity, and in front of the Aldrich house, though it is in the very heart of Boston, is a gay little patch of lawn upon which the sun through the adjacent trees makes quaint arabesques of shade.

To reach the study, which was the heart of the house, one climbed a fascinating flight of winding stairs,—giving glimpses here and there of all kinds of beautiful things, Oriental rugs, pictures, and bits of statuary,—or else, entrusting oneself to a tiny iron cage, was literally lifted, by a man above and a woman below, right into the presence of the poet. Aldrich must have been a singularly fair-minded man. He and Whitman never got on—so widely differentiated in temperament were they—and I think the younger poet could not easily have forgiven the elder for the way in which, one day at Pfaff's, he replied, to his eager, "Oh, Walt, did you know I had a poem in this week's Home Journal?" with a nonchalant, "Oh, yes, Tom. They shoved the paper under the door this morning and I heard your little tinkle." Yet on the walls of Aldrich's study, I noticed opposite a portrait of Edwin Booth a photograph of Walt Whitman.—From "Romantic Days in Old Boston," by MARY CAROLINE CRAWFORD.

Unmittelbarkeit in der Religion

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE Eigenschaft der Psalmen, die sie eindrucksvoll, hilfreich und anspornend macht, ist ihre Unmittelbarkeit. Sie klingen und singen und bitten und lobpreisen mit ganzer Überzeugung und echter Entschlossenheit, mit wahrer Freude, wodurch sie den wahren Anbeter jener Allmacht, die wir als Gott, das unendlich Gute, kennen, aufrütteln. Inbrünstiges Verlangen, den Willen Gottes zu kennen, die Lust, diesen Willen zu tun und den stets zu Gebote stehenden göttlichen Rat zu befolgen, ertönen immer wieder aus ihnen heraus. „Wie habe ich dein Gesetz so lieb!" Dies ist der vorherrschende Ton in jenen alten Gesängen Israels. Das göttliche Gesetz von ganzem Herzen lieben und mit ganzer Lust befolgen ist das große Bedürfnis der Menschen, der Weg lebendiger Gottesverehrung.

Aber vielen Menschen hat dieses tiefe, wahre Verlangen, die göttliche Absicht zu kennen und im Befolgen des göttlichen Gesetzes zu frohlocken, gefehlt, bis sie sich infolge der mancherlei Beunruhigungen, Verlegenheiten und Enttäuschungen materieller Lebensweise der Christlichen Wissenschaft zuwandten, weil diese ihnen einen Weg bot, auf dem sie Frieden und Wohlergehen finden können,—einen Weg, der ganz anders ist als die Methoden und Theorien, die sie zu vollständigem Mißerfolg geführt hatten.

Was für ein unaussprechlicher Trost ist es für den, der sich viele Jahre lang unter das sogenannte Gesetz der Vererbung beugen oder das ärztliche Urteil, daß ein ihm anhaftendes Gebrechen unheilbar sei, über sich ergehen lassen mußte, von denen, deren Überzeugung auf Beweis beruht, zu vernehmen, daß das, was Gesetz genannt wird, kein Gesetz ist, sondern die versuchte Umkehrung des göttlichen Gesetzes! Mit welcher Erleichterung erfährt man, daß Zustände, die körperliche Anzeichen genannt werden, keine wahre Ursache haben und daher wirkungslos sind; daß das, was für vergängliche, leidende Materie gehalten wird, keinen Raum in der Unendlichkeit der ewigen Substanz und Vollkommenheit des göttlichen Gemüts haben kann!

Unentwegt behauptet Mrs. Eddy: „Die Selbstheit, die sich Gott widersetzt, einen andern Vater beansprucht und die geistige Sohnschaft leugnet, ist falsch"; und dann fährt sie fort: „aber alle, die die Kenntnis Gottes in der Wissenschaft empfangen, müssen die Kraft dessen, der dem Menschen Herrschaft über die ganze Erde gab und gibt, widerspiegeln" (Unity of Good, S. 39). Herrschaft anstatt Unterwerfung ist gewiß eine gesegnete Botschaft, eine Botschaft, die Hoffnung einflößt, neue Kraft verleiht und den Eifer erweckt, von Gottes Gesetz mehr verstehen zu lernen. Und sie nährt die stets wachsende Lust an diesem Gesetz, das in der Christlichen Wissenschaft als das Gesetz der allmächtigen Liebe geoffenbart ist.

Einen Vater anerkennen und geistige Sohnschaft beanspruchen erweist sich in der Christlichen Wissenschaft nicht als ein bloßes übersinnliches Theoretisieren, sondern als die beweisbare Beglaubigung der Lehre und des Lebens Christi Jesu.

Zwei Gebote des Wegweisers können als grundlegend in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft bezeichnet werden: „Und sollt niemand Vater heißen auf Erden; denn einer ist euer Vater, der im Himmel ist", und: „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist". Von dieser unwandelbaren Voraussetzung eines vollkommenen Gottes und eines vollkommenen Menschen aus wird die göttliche Wissenschaft bewiesen.

Da sich der Meister der allgegenwärtigen göttlichen Vollkommenheit als der einzigen Wirklichkeit beständig bewußt war, konnte er böse Erscheinungen, die die Sterblichen in Knechtschaft halten, vertreiben und die Sterblichen zur Erkenntnis der wahren Identität des Menschen als des Kindes Gottes erwecken. Leidenschaft, Krankheit, Mangel, Furcht und selbst der Tod vergingen im Lichte seines sicheren Verständnisses des einen Prinzips und dessen allwirkenden Gesetzes. Daß dieses Prinzip die vollkommene Liebe ist, bewies er in vollem Umfange. Und dieselbe Wahrheit heilt und tröstet durch die Lehre und die Anwendung der Christlichen Wissenschaft heute die Menschen, was unzählige, einst sündige, leidende Männer, Frauen und Kinder bezeugen können. Anerkennt man standhaft nur eine Schöpferkraft, und wendet man sich in den Wechselfällen des Lebens beständig an diese Kraft, dann muß jeder Mißton, der diese Einheit, ihren Wesensinhalt und ihre Tätigkeit zu verneinen trachtet, geleugnet werden.

Da die göttliche Liebe, das unendlich Gute, der Geist, das Gemüt, ist, schafft und erhält sie alles, was seine eigene Art entfaltet und sein eigenes Wesen bekundet. Die vergängliche Materie mit ihrem ganzen Vorgeben des Bösen widerspiegelt nichts von der ewigen, unveränderlichen, unendlichen Vollkommenheit des Geistes, jenes lebendigen Prinzips aller durch rechtes Denken stets zu findenden Harmonie, wodurch der Mensch die Herrschaft seines göttlichen Prinzips ausdrückt.

Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft wissen, daß ihnen der Weg der Erlösung hier und jetzt klar gezeigt worden ist; sie sind daher von großem Dank erfüllt gegen Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der göttlichen Wissenschaft, die ihnen Tag für Tag mehr von der Vollkommenheit der Herrschaft der göttlichen Liebe offenbart.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Vereinsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Spontaneity in Religion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE quality in the Psalms which makes them impressive, helpful, and inspiring is their spontaneity. They ring and sing and plead and praise with entire conviction and genuine resolve, with positive joyance, stirring the true worshiper of that all-power known to be God, infinite good. In them ardent longing to know God's will, delight to do that will and to follow the ever available divine counsel, sound again and again. "O how love I thy law!" This is the dominant note in those ancient songs of Israel. To love the divine law whole-heartedly, and with positive delight to follow it, is the great necessity of mankind, the way of vital worship.

But this deep, true longing to know the divine purpose and to rejoice in obeying divine law has been absent from many lives until, through the varied distractions, dilemmas, and disappointments of material ways of living, men have turned to Christian Science because it offered them a way of finding peace and well-being, a way very different from the methods and theories that had utterly failed them.

To one who for many years has been bowed under the so-called law of heredity, or has heard the medical verdict that an infirmity which he has been manifesting is believed incurable, what inexpressible comfort it is to hear, from those whose conviction is built on proof, that what has been called law is not law, but is the attempted reversal of divine law! With what relief it is learned that conditions which have been defined as physical symptoms lack a true cause, and are therefore noneffective; that what has been held as perishable, suffering matter can have no place in the infinitude of divine Mind's eternal substance and perfection!

"That selfhood is false which opposes itself to God, claims another father, and denies spiritual sonship," Mrs. Eddy makes bold to affirm; and then she continues, "but as many as receive the knowledge of God in Science must reflect, in some degree, the power of Him who gave and giveth man dominion over all the earth" (Unity of Good, p. 39). Dominion rather than defeat is surely a blessed message, one bringing hope, renewed strength, and eagerness to learn more of God's law. And it nurtures ever increasing delight in that law, revealed in Christian Science as the law of omnipotent Love. To acknowledge one Father and claim spiritual sonship is found in Christian Science to be no mere transcendental theorizing; it is the demonstrable verification of Christ Jesus' doctrine and practice.

Two commands of the Way-shower may be said to be basic in the teachings of Christian Science: "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven;" and, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." From this unalterable premise of a perfect God and a perfect man divine Science is demonstrated.

As the Master was constantly aware of omnipresent divine perfection as constituting the only reality, he was able to dispel evil appearances holding mortals in bondage, and to waken them to the realization of man's true identity as the child of God. Passion, disease, lack, fear, even death, vanished in the light of his sure understanding of the one Principle and its omniactive law. That this Principle is perfect Love he amply proved. And it is this same Truth which today is healing and comforting humanity through the teaching and practice of Christian Science, as multitudes of erstwhile sinful, suffering men, women, and children can attest. If but one creative power is steadily acknowledged, and that power is constantly turned to in life's vicissitudes, then whatever discord would claim to negate that oneness, its essence and activity, must be denied.

Divine Love, infinite good, being Spirit, Mind, creates and maintains that which unfolds its own nature and manifests its own being. Perishable matter, with all its pretense of evil, reflects nothing of the eternal, changeless, infinite perfection of Spirit, of that living Principle of all harmony which is ever to be found through right thinking, whereby man expresses the dominion of his divine Principle.

Students of Christian Science know that the way of salvation here and now has been clearly shown them; and they therefore feel great gratitude toward Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of the divine Science which day by day is revealing to them more of the perfection of divine Love's government.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A Metamorphosis

Gone is the age of the old horse bus,
Gone is the leisurely cab,
Gone the long dress and the black top hat,
Gone, too, the theaters drab.

Come are the hours of the traffic rush,
Come is the taxicab's day,
Come are the jazz and the glaring lights,
Come, too, the airplane to stay.

Lost is the art of just sitting down,
Lost is some olden-time charm,
Lost are the foibles of false court life
Lost, too, their power to harm.

Found is the spirit of rising up,
Found is a freedom for all,
Found is a friendlier, larger heart,
Found is a loftier call.

Found is the hope of a "peace on earth,"
Found are the flags of war furled,
Found is a prayer that includes mankind,
Found is a love for the world.

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

Greenland Landing

We rounded a point—in Greenland one is forever rounding a point, and forever in a palpitation of suspense as to what lies just beyond it—and there was the glacier's wide stairway between grim black mountain-walls to the "ice-blink." "Ice-blink" is the name given to that strange, auroral luminescence that glows in the sky over the glacier,—clear, lemon-yellow, almost white, when the south wind blows, and persuading the novice that the gray clouds have lifted, and that he sees the sunlight there. It is like the far-off incandescence over a sleeping city—but it does not carry the suggestion of people, and houses, and the stir of traffic beneath. . . . You feel that it is ether at last made visible; that here, almost at the end of the world's axis, on the very rooftop of all that is mundane, one might step off or fly through it, as through the Northern Lights by daytime, into the fathomless Beyond. And the fresh wonder of it never sleeps, nor dies away.

The rocks of Greenland scarcely shelve or slope, they go straight down, and the way to land here was to go to the lowest point of a cliff and scale it. We could not drive the boat further toward the gray sand spilled by the terminal moraine of the glacier, unless we cared to risk going hard and fast aground, or on rocks, in waters still more frigid from the boundless ice-supply at hand.

So the boat turned to the right, and Mr. Jagd leapt nimbly to the prow, boat-hook in hand, to grapple with the seaweed, or a projecting nubble, or a crevice made by frost. A man may wear a pince-nez and may be clad in tweeds, with a camera slung round his shoulders, and a fedora on his head, and yet, though he stands over the cutwater of the newest sort of motor-boat in Greenland, his silhouette inevitably reverts in type to the first Norsemen who ever poked and scared the sea-birds in these fjords that have not changed in a thousand years. . . . Eric the Red, if he came here, saw the same high mountains mirrored in the waters of an inlet or a tarn, the same reflections asleep where the violets spread their mantle on the hills—the same cascades purling and foaming over the crests from lakes that only the eagle, the raven and the reindeer-hunter see—the same upland valley, yellow and green with moss, the dwarf willow and the alder, where the breezes whisper to the low music of a brook that runs like flashing light across the grains of a gray or golden sand.—FULLERTON WALDO, in "The Saga of a Supercargo."

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MOVEMENT IS PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER

Trading Is Apathetic With Little Public Interest in Evidence

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was highly professional today, and price fluctuations represented little save the activity of floor traders, who did not leave town for the week-end last night.

The decline of the past two days left the general level prices somewhat below that of a week ago, but bears were disappointed by the meagerness of the week-end selling, and when they tried to buy back their shares in the last hour, found offerings scant. Leading shares generally rallied from the morning's lowest levels, but failed to regain much of yesterday's losses.

During the first hour a long list of shares dropped 1 to 6 points. These losses were largely recovered, however, and several shares closed unchanged to 1 point higher. American Water Works was a firm spot, rising 4 points.

Shares making net gains of a point or so included American Can, Vanadium, McKeesport, Loose-Wiles, Johns-Manville and Newton Steel. U. S. Steel closed unchanged. During the early drop, shares selling off 2 to 3 points or more included U. S. Steel, Sears Roebuck, du Pont, Byers, Westinghouse and Public Service of New Jersey. The closing tone was steady. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Little Liquidation

Bulls were encouraged by the fact that the short selling yesterday and early today inspired a negligible amount of real liquidation of long holdings. Professional efforts on the short side of the market have had to face the same problem that the bull campaign has, that is, general speculative apathy on the part of the public.

Business reports appearing at the end of the week were still in the more cheerful vein, notable since the middle of August, but were evidently not decisive enough to encourage any general buying of stocks. Some commission houses have reported a slight increase in public buying this week, but others have noticed no change.

Week-end reports from the steel industry indicated slight change in operations during the next few days. Youngstown Sheet & Tube plans to keep its mills working at this week's rate during the next week. The recent spurt in Newton Steel stock was explained by a report that negotiations for a merger with Corrigan McKinney Steel Company were under way. Such a transaction would bring Newton into the Eaton-Mather group.

The steel trade feels that several of the smaller units may be merged as a result of the depression, for the larger organizations have shown greater stability.

Banking interest will be turned to the Sept. 15 income tax collections and Treasury financing next week. The Government is expected to make its customary overdraft of some $200,000,000 at the Federal Reserve in anticipation of the tax collections. Last March the overdraft resulted in a flood of funds being thrown upon the money market, but banking circles expect means will be employed to prevent such a development next week, although extremely plentiful money a expected for a few days.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Sept. 13	Week ago	Year ago
Wheat 2 red	$1.02¾	$1.02⅞	$1.51¾
Corn, 3 yellow	1.09⅞	1.16⅝	1.19⅛
Oats, 2 white	.49½	.51¾	.60½
Flour, spring	5.05	5.00	7.35
Beef, family	21.00	23.00	28.00
Pork	31.50	31.50	30.50
Pork	.1215	.1245	.1230
Lard	.1105	.1165	.1000
Cotton, mid up	.0430	.0430	.0675
Print	19.76	19.76	20.25
Iron	31.00	31.00	35.00
Steel, bil Pitt			.18
Copper	.1034	.11	.4505
Tin	.2970	.2950	.1980
Rubber	.0812½	.0803	.0540
Sugar	.0445	.0445	.0800
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0600
Print	.0425	.0425	.0525

MEAT STOCKS LOWER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Total stocks of meats in cold storage were reported by the Department of Agriculture today at 699,738,000 pounds, compared with 847,112,000 pounds on Sept. 1 last year. Frozen poultry was set at 42,629,000 pounds, compared with 49,010,000 pounds a year ago, and creamery butter, 143,096,000 pounds, compared with 168,952,000 pounds. Holdings of case eggs were reported at 10,375,000 cases, compared with 8,547,000 cases on Sept. 1 a year ago. Stocks of lard were placed at 89,140,000 pounds, compared with 180,085,000 pounds last year.

CANADIAN MINING OUTPUT

Production in Canada of metals and non-metals during the first six months of 1930 was valued at $116,360,409, as compared with $193,702,334 for the half-year ending June, 1929, a decrease of 6 per cent, according to the half-yearly report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Lessened coal production, lower output of asbestos and falling off in metal prices were principal contributory factors of the decline.

ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES CO.

Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. reports for 18 months ended April 30, 1930, net earnings after depreciation, taxes and sundry reserves of $407,940, which is equal after 7 per cent dividends on outstanding preferred stock to $1.31 per share on 288,808 shares of common stock outstanding. Earnings compare with previous calendar years as follows: 1928, $598,333; 1927, $247,383 and $201,190 in 1926.

COTTON EXPORTS LARGER

NEW YORK (AP)—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than the corresponding week last year. According to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange, they totaled 203,000 bales this week, compared with 125,000 in the like week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 846,000 bales, compared with 471,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

PORTLAND CEMENT PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—Domestic production of Portland cement during August amounted to 17,821,000 barrels, compared with 17,078,000 in July and 18,585,000 in August, 1929. Shipments in August totaled 20,299,000 barrels compared with 20,153,000 in July and 23,052,000 in August a year ago. Stocks of the finished product in August amounted to 23,810,000 barrels, compared with 26,289,000 the month previous and 20,056,000 barrels a year ago.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

LONDON—General Electric Co., Ltd., confirms the report that new issue of debenture stock will be made shortly and terms will be announced as soon as practicable. It is reported in the market that the issue will take the form of £3,500,000 5 per cent debentures at a price of 98.

PENNSYLVANIA SCRAP HIGHER

PITTSBURGH—Heavy melting steel in the September list of the Pennsylvania Railroad brought around $16.23 a ton, against $15.75 in August. This reflects the scarcity of high-grade material. Heavy melting scrap is now quoted $13.50 to $16.

UNITED CHEMICALS, INC.

Surplus of United Chemicals, Inc., for six months ended June 30 is equal to $1.06 a share on the 102,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $2.01 a share in the first half of 1929, based on the same number of common shares.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 13	Last Sept. 12
37⅝	21⅛	1.00	Adams Ex	1700	27⅛	27½	27½	26
23⅜	6	..	Adv-Rumely	3400	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
158⅝	103¼	3	Air Reduc	200	17	17	17	16⅝
36	16	2½	Airway El	200	1	1	..	..
39¼	1	..	Ajax Rubber	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
39¾	18	2	Alleghany	300	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝
343	232	6½	Allied Chem	1000	54½	53¾	54	53½
68	48¼	3	Allis-Chal	1800	33½	32¼	33¼	..
31½	18	2	Amerada	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	35
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	64	64	64	..
68	61	3	Am Bk N pf	100	32	32	32	..
55½	37	..	Am Bosch	900	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
31⅝	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	12900	32¼	29⅝	31⅜	31
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	200	87	87	87	87½
60⅝	39	3	Am Chain	400	100	99¾	100	99¾
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	300	45½	45	45¾	44½
51⅛	36¼	2½	Am Chicle	800	16	15⅛	15⅝	14⅞
33	9¼	1.60‡	Am Com Ale	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
50½	33⅜	..	Am European	11300	73	70¼	73½	72¾
101¾	58¼	..	Am & FPw	6900	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛	38
85⅝	39	2½	Am Int Corp	200	43	43	43	..
105	39	4	Am Loco	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
14½	6	..	Am Mach & Met	100	30	30	30	31
51½	28¾	1½	Am Metals	100	75⅞	75	75	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	1800	85¾	83	85⅝	85
119⅜	72	11	Am PwdrLt	3500	27½	26¾	27⅛	27¼
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	100	141	141	145	..
145	126¼	..	Am Radiat pf	1900	51¼	50¾	51¼	51½
100⅛	48	2½	Am Roll Mill	400	102½	102	102¾	103½
103⅜	101	6	Am Smelt 2pf	2100	68¾	67	68	68
81⅛	44¼	7	Am Smelt	300	39⅛	38½	39⅛	..
37⅛	18	1½	Am Sm Fnd	7400	216¼	213¾	216¼	216
4⅜	2⅜	..	Am Tel&T	10	113	113	113	..
274½	200½	7	Am Type pf	14100	100⅜	98	99¼	99⅝
114¾	106	11	Am Wat W	200	8⅝	8	8	8¼
124⅞	78½	..	Am Writ et	600	38	38	38	..
9	5	4	Am Writ pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
44¾	29¼	..	Am Zinc	4400	47	46¾	47	46⅝
17⅞	6½	..	Anaconda	300	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	..
81⅛	44¼	7	Andes Cop	500	3	3	3	3
37¼	18	1½	Arm Ill B	400	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37
4⅜	2⅜	..	Asso ry G	800	220½	218¾	220	220½
80½	28	2½	Atchison	1100	34½	33¾	34⅛	33¾
242½	194	10	Atl Refin	1600	31¼	31	31½	31⅝
51⅝	30¼	1¶	Atlas Stores	3400	128¾	123½	126½	127⅛
37	25¼	4‖	Auburn Auto	1300	73⅜	72	73⅛	73⅜
263¾	91	3	Auto Strop A	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
81¾	37	..	Aviation					
9⅞	4¾	..						

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	8400	33⅞	32⅝	33⅝	33⅞
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	7900	99	98½	98½	98½
122⅜	96¼	4	Balt & O	100	82½	82½	82½	82½
84⅜	78¼	4	Barnsdall A	100	22⅛	22	22	22⅛
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	300	85	85	85	86
92	87½	2	Beatrice	300	32⅜	32	32	32⅜
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	1300	51¼	49½	51¼	51¼
56½	31½	3	Best & Co	19200	89¾	87¼	89	88¼
60½	23⅜	3	Beth Steel	1800	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	79¾
110¼	55	3‖	Borden	900	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¾
90⅜	60½	3	Borg Warner	2100	49¾	48⅞	49⅛	49⅜
50½	23⅜	..	Briggs	1800	19⅛	18¼	18⅜	19
25⅜	13½	..	Brockway	600	67⅞	67¼	67½	68½
22¼	12⅝	..	Bklyn Man T	1300	93¼	92¼	92¾	92¾
78⅝	58⅞	6	Man pf	100	16	16	16	16
94	73	..	Bruns Balke	100	23½	23½	23½	23¾
30⅝	13½	..	Bucyrus	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
31⅞	19½	1	Budd Mfg	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
16⅜	7⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1800	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	27⅝
14⅜	8⅛	..	Bullard	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅜
35	20½	1.60	Burns Br B	1600	35½	35	35	35¼
35	15¼	..	Burroughs	30	109½	109½	109¼	109⅛
51⅞	29¼	1	Bush T deb	1400	76¼	73½	75⅝	76
110	99	7	Byers					
112⅜	60¼	..						

—C—

89⅞	47⅜	..	Calu & Arlz	200	48¾	48¾	48¾	49½
33⅜	13	..	Calu & Hecla	800	13½	13½	13½	13¼
75⅝	56	5	Canada Dry	1600	65¼	64½	65	65¼
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac new wi	2000	187	185	187	187⅝
52½	40⅞	..	Case Thresh	900	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½
362¾	150	6	Caterpillar	1800	178½	173	177½	177
79¾	53	3	Cen Aguirre	600	56¾	56½	56½	57
30½	23½	1½	Century Rib	100	24	24	24	23
4¾	3⅝	..	Cerro de P	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5
65¾	40¼	6	Cert-Teed pf	900	47½	46¼	47½	45⅝
48½	20	..	Checker Cab	100	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	31
67½	19¾	4.20	Ches & O	1600	31⅞	30⅝	31¼	49¾
51¾	44½	2.80	Chi & Alt pf	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
15⅝	2½	..	Chi Gt West	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	36	35¾	35¾	37
52¾	27	..	Chi M&SP	500	15	13⅝	14⅝	14⅝
26⅞	13½	..	Chi M&SP pf	800	23	22½	23	22¼
46½	19½	..	Chi & N W	100	68	68	68	67½
89⅞	66	5	Chi Pneu	500	18¼	17½	17⅞	18⅝
37	11¼	..	Chi RI 7%	100	107½	107	107½	107½
110⅜	105	..	Chrysler	1000	28⅛	27⅞	28	28⅛
4	3	..	Cimbel Br	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
49	38	3.60‡	City Ice	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
13¼	5⅝	.50	City Stores	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Beacon Oil	600	183⅝	183⅝	184½	185¼
191⅝	123¼	..	Coca Cola	500	213½	213½	213½	221¼
35¾	14⅞	..	Collins&A	100	102½	102½	102½	..
107⅞	92	..	Col Palm pf	4000	66	62	63⅜	63⅝
87	55	21	Colum Gas	100	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
110	104¼	5‡	Col Gas pf A	2500	136	134	134⅝	137⅜
199	108	5‡	Col Carbon	1800	18¾	17⅞	18⅝	18⅝
37⅜	12½	.28	Col Graph	100	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
40¾	23⅜	..	Com Cred	200	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	36
55	28⅛	1.80‡	Com Inv Tr	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
100¼	48	6½	Com I 6%	1800	26½	25¾	26½	26⅝
38	20¼	1	Com Soi	2100	68¾	67	68¼	68¼
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwlth So	500	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
104¾	99	6	Com Solv	400	102¾	102½	102½	103¼
19⅜	10½	..	Congoleum	600	20¾	20¼	20¾	20⅝
27⅝	15⅜	2	Con Film	800	22	21⅞	22	22
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	7500	109⅞	106½	109⅞	110
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	100	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
105	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	99	99	99	..
2	⅝	..	Con Textile	200	28	28	28	28½
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	400	4	3¾	4	4
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak pf	300	81	80½	81	81
94⅞	66¼	6	Cont Can	900	61⅝	58	58½	58½
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Dia Fib	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
37⅝	15⅝	1	Cont Ins	100	59	59	59	59
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Motors	800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
8¼	3½	..	Cont Oil	100	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19¾
30½	18⅝	..	Cont Shares	1000	20	19½	19⅝	20
40⅞	16¼	1	Cont Prod	1400	91½	90¾	90¾	91⅝
111⅜	83⅛	3‖	Coty	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
33	18½	..	Cream of Wh	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
35⅛	25⅝	2.40‡	Crown Cork	100	49	49	49	50¼
59⅝	38							

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	300	27½	27½	27½	27½
254½	139	8	Diamond M	400	241¼	238¾	240½	242¼
59⅜	39¼	3	Dome Mines	7900	120¼	117¾	120½	120¾
145¼	95¾	4‖	Dupont	200	120⅝	120⅜	120⅝	120½
121	114½	6	Dupont deb					

—E—

256¼	175¾	5‡	East Kodak	2900	216½	213¾	215¼	216
57¾	19⅜	3	Eaton Axle	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	1600	65¾	63¾	65⅝	63¾
114⅞	35⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	10	109¼	109¼	109¼	74¾
110¾	106¼	6	Elec Auto L pf	100	74½	72¾	74	..
103½	100	7	Elec P&L pf	19800	110	110	110	110
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	200	67¼	67¼	67¼	67⅜
79¼	61½	5‡	Elec Sto Bat	300	26½	26	26⅛	26
26⅝	22	1½	Ex Buffet					

—F—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	37⅜	37¾	37¾	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Dept St	100	29	29	29	..
38	25½	..	Fed Wat Svc	700	34½	34½	34¼	34½
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1½
21	5	..	Fisk 1pf cv	1060	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	5½
21⅜	6½	2	Foster & Wh	4700	93	91	92¾	92½
104½	60½	2	Fourth Nat Inv	700	35¾	34¼	34¼	35¼
50	28½	4	Fox A	9100	49⅞	48¼	49½	49⅜
57⅜	16⅞	..	Freeport Tx	1800	45¾	45½	45⅞	45⅝
55½	37	4‖						

—G—

111⅞	78¼	4‖	Gen Am Tk	800	88	87¼	87½	88¼
38⅛	14¾	1	Gen Bronze	300	15	14⅞	14⅞	..
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable A	800	35	34¾	35	35
74¾	32	3	Gen Elec	33500	57⅞	57	57⅞	58
95⅝	60½	1.60	Gen Foods	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
61⅞	46⅛	3	Gen G&E A	300	48¼	46¼	47¼	47¼
18⅝	8	30	Gen Mills	800	47¼	46¼	44¾	44¾
59⅜	40⅛	3‡	Gen Motors	24600	36½	36	36	36⅛
34⅛	27½	6a	Gen Pub Svc	2100	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	34⅛
52⅞	30⅛	..	Gen Theatre	100	80½	80¼	80¼	..
51¼	27	..	Gen Ry Sig	2300	76½	76	76⅜	75⅝
106⅝	73¼	4‖	Gen Refrac	10300	68¾	66½	68¾	67⅞
90	65¼	5‖	Gillette	600	12	12	12	12
106½	58	..	Gimbel Br	10	95	95	95	..
20½	10	..	Glidden ppf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
105½	69¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	3700	42	41¼	41⅝	41⅞
19	7¾	..	Gold Dust	400	22½	22½	22½	23¼
47⅞	34½	2½	Goodrich	100	92	92	92	93
58½	21	..	Goodyear 1pf	500	13	13½	13	13
96⅞	50	6	Gotham Hos	500	39½	39½	39½	39½
28⅝	8½	..	Grand Silver	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	35½
52	30	1‖	Granite City	1000	36⅜	35¾	36½	36⅝
50⅜	31½	4	Grant (WT)	200	79	79	79	77⅞
43	29	..	Grt Nor pf	700	21½	21	21	..
29⅝	12	1.75	Grt Nor Ore	16200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
28	13¼	..	Grisby Gru					

—H—

23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	17	16⅞	17	17⅜
98	85	..	Hanna 1pf	10	90	90	90	82
72¼	50	2	Harbison	100	62½	62½	62½	..
17⅜	8⅜	..	Hayes Body	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	96½	96½	96½	97⅜
108¾	83½	4‖	Hershey pf	300	101	101	101	101¾
41¼	26¼	2½‡	Holland F	1100	35⅞	35½	35⅞	36
9	3⅝	..	Houdaille B	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
29	7⅜	1‖	Household Pf	300	76	76	76	78⅜
113½	52¼	10‡	Household P pf	300	67½	67¼	67½	67¼
67	49	4	Howe Sound	300	51	51	51	51¾
41⅞	25½	4‖	Hud Man	100	46¾	46½	46⅞	46⅜
53⅜	41	3½	Hudson Mot	900	29½	29½	29⅝	30
62⅛	25⅜	3	Hupp Motors	200	13¼	13½	13⅜	13⅜
36⅝	12¼	2‡						

—I—

81	73¼	4	Ill Cen LL	1200	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
33	19⅜	2	Indian Oil & G	200	5⅝	5	5⅛	5⅜
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	20	32	32	32	13⅝
47½	32	1‖	Indian M pf	38200	14	13⅜	14	13⅝
38⅝	8¾	..	Indian Refin	300	196	196	196	198
239	154½	4‡	Ingersoll R	300	14⅜	14½	14⅜	12
30⅞	13½	.48	Inspiration	900	11⅝	11½	11⅝	..
17⅜	10¼	.60	Insuran Sh	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	30
13½	9¾	3	Insur Sh ctf	200	39¾	39½	39¾	181⅜
19⅜	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	400	176	172	175½	176
197½	152¼	6‡	Int Business	400	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	13⅜
19¾	11	.25	Int Carrions	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	..
75⅝	55¾	..	Cement	800	74	74	74	73⅝
14⅜	5	..	Int Combus	1500	79¾	77½	79¾	144⅜
37⅛	18	1½	Int Harv	1100	144¾	144½	144½	144⅜
145	140⅛	7	Int Hrv pf	800	27	27½	27⅜	38
84	31½	2‖	Int Hyd El	300	79	78½	78½	22
92	19	4	Int Match pf	100	21¾	21½	21½	35⅝
33	19⅛	1	Int M Mar	31800	25¾	25½	25⅝	25⅝
44⅜	30¼	1	Int Nickel	100	77	77	77	77
18	8½	..	Int Paper G	200	28½	28	28½	..
58⅝	24	6	Int Print Ink	10	88	88	88	40⅜
101	67⅛	6	Int Print I pf	1500	41¼	40½	40⅞	86
45⅜	36	3	Int Salt	100	54⅜	54⅜	43	43¼
62	33½	3	Int Tel & Tel	3700	39¾	39¼	39¾	39
77⅞	39½	2	Inter Dep St	1900	20¾	20¾	20¾	18⅞
50	18	3	Inv Equ	200	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
29	13⅛	2						

—J—

68½	43	3‡	Jewel Tea	700	52⅛	51	52⅛	51
148⅜	78	3	Johns Man	3100	92½	90	92½	91¾
123⅛	118⅛	7	Jones & L pf	30	121	121	121	130¼

—K—

38⅝	23⅜	1.60	Kreuger Toll	6800	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅞
6¼	2	..	Kelly Spring	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
55	29	..	Kelly Spr 6%	20	46	46	46	40
43	30⅛	..	Kelly Spr 8%	80	33⅛	30	30	29¾
38¾	22½	2	Kelsey Wh	1000	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅝
26⅞	7⅛	..	Kelvinator	2400	35¼	34¾	35	35⅛
9⅞	3¾	3	Kennecott	10	84	84	84	3
97	78	..	Kinney pf	1700	3	3	3	30⅞
9⅛	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	300	31	30¾	31	..
36⅛	28¼	1.60	Kresge					

—L—

11	4¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	5½	5½	5½	..
37¼	22⅛	3	Leh V Coal pf	100	24½	24½	24½	..
97¼	68⅛	1	Lehman	400	78¼	78¼	78¼	79½
31⅛	18¼	1	Libbey Ow	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
43⅞	3.60	3	Loews Inc	3900	39⅜	38⅝	39	..
99¾	43½	3	Loews pf ww	500	108	109	108	109
112⅝	85¾	6½	Lorillard	1600	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
6⅝	3	..	Lou G&E A	1600	63¾	62¾	63¼	63
70½	50¼	2.80‡	Loose-Wiles	100	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	30
51½	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	400	32	31¾	32	32
44⅞	30⅜	..	Ludlum Stl					

—M—

90	37½	2½	McCall	500	39	39	39	39
19¼	14⅜	1	McIntyre	1700	97	89½	96	96⅝
99½	61	4¶	McKeesport	100	17	17	17	17½
20¾	12	..	McLellan	100	80	80	80	..
87	70	6	McLellan pf	800	60¾	60	60	61
82⅛	46¼	6	Mack Trucks	700	130	128½	130	130
169¼	109	2‡	Macy	300	32	31¾	32	32⅞
82½	38¾	4	Magma Cop	100	64	64	64	67¾
13	6¼	..

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trade Felt to Be on Upgrade—Prices More Stable

Business in the United States appears to have started on the upward road again. Economists are pointing to August as the month in which the turn was made.

This change is not expected to become obvious, however, until another two months have passed.

In the meantime, stability of prices is furnishing a basis for business to fix a profitable margin between purchases and sales. Buying confidence is increasing.

Retail trade is showing its usual tendency to increase as the last quarter of the year approaches. This is encouraging, due to the fact that retail trade has been one of the bright spots in a period when business was feeling the effects of drastic readjustment of prices. Chain store sales reports continue to reflect progress, and mail order houses are reported particularly well supplied with orders.

Favorable Indicators

The strength in the market for steel scrap is cited as an encouraging factor in the current situation. Carloadings are showing improvement. Reports from the automobile trade say that dealers have been selling more cars than in July.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $8,699,052,000, a decline of 39 per cent from a year ago. Compared with last week, however, a gain of 12 per cent is shown.

Financing by bonds totaled $134,296,000, or nearly double that of last week, when the total was $67,159. Bonds offered in the corresponding period of 1929 had a total value of $131,695,000.

Volume of business for the week ended Sept. 6, as measured by bank debits outside New York City and reported by the Department of Commerce, was slightly greater than for the previous week, but remained lower than for a similar period last year. Wholesale prices continued their upward trend, but were well below the level of a year ago.

Reports From Other Countries

From France come reports of an accentuation of the recession which made itself evident in July. This was reflected during the month of August in decreased carloadings and a decline in turnover tax returns. The basic causes of the general recession are reported to be the contraction of foreign trade and curtailment of industrial expansion.

Cables from Japan to the United States Commerce Department report a slight improvement in Japanese business conditions. Warehouse stocks are lower.

Economic activities in India are nearly at a standstill, as a result of rigid boycott and the unusual decline in prices. Many mills in Bombay are closed.

Leading Stock Markets

Bull leadership was maintained during the first half of this week in the New York stock market. The latter half, however, was a period of irregularity. High-priced issues were under pressure at times, and a fairly aggressive move to send prices up in Friday's market was followed by a heavy closing. Brokers' loans figures mounted $33,000,000.

The week on the London stock market began cheerfully, but irregularity developed Tuesday. Industrials were in good demand, due to American advices. Late trading was featured by uncertainty.

After starting the week with a show of firmness, trading on the Paris Bourse lapsed into almost complete inactivity Tuesday. Prices were inclined to sag from then until Thursday, when trading picked up and a rally ensued. Friday's session was dull, dull.

Last week's improvement was carried forward into Monday's session on the Berlin Boerse. Prices declined Tuesday, however, after which the trend became irregular. Fluctuations were in a narrow range at the end of the week.

MARKET FOR BANK STOCKS RISES ON BURST OF ACTIVITY

After many weeks of lethargy comparable to that on the New York Stock Exchange, the bank stock over-the-counter market has for the last few days enjoyed a burst of activity, with substantial price advances. With their recent gains, together with the quiet strength of the summer, bank stocks have now registered a greater advance from the June lows than have the industrials in the Dow-Jones average. A list of 10 New York bank stocks has advanced 20 per cent, whereas the industrial average has recovered 15 per cent.

The following table compares current prices of certain leading New York and Boston bank stocks with the level of a week ago, and with the 1930 lows established in June:

	Current	Wk Ago	'30 Low	Adv fr low
NEW YORK				
Bankers Trust	162	145	116	46
Bank of N Y & Tr	670	645	570	100
Chase	150	145	117	33
Cent Hanover	362	340	310	52
Chat Phenix	112	107	98	14
Chemical	69	66	58	11
First National	5250	5050	4400	850
Guaranty Trust	680	628	580	100
Irving Trust	53	51	45	8
National City	167	147	122	45
BOSTON				
Atlantic	96	93	88	8
First National	102	99	90	12
Nat'l Shawmut	72	68	60½	11½

FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—A fair volume of business was reported this week in the local cloth market, with fine goods and fancies continuing in demand. Print cloths have not been active. Prices are holding firm.

The best seller in fine goods has been pongees. Broadcloths, twills and marquisettes, however, have figured prominently in the week's business.

Production has increased this week, with further increase being scheduled for next week. A few mills have increased their forces slightly, with others increasing output by working the operatives a half a day or a full day more than during recent months.

Today's quotations on printcloths follow: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5½c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4½c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2 13-16c.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 8½s '43	101	100¼
Adams Express 4s	91½	91
Alleghany ass'd '44	100½	100
Alleghany 5s '49	98¾	98¾
Alleghany 5s '50 reis	98¾	98½
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104¼	104¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	102	102
Am Por Pow 5s '57	89¾	89½
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	108½	108
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	106¼	106¼
Am Metals 5½s	97¼	97
Am Nat Gas 6½s '48	78	77½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	106¾	106¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¾	105¾
Am T&T 4c '38	90	90
Am T&T 5s '65	106¾	106¾
Am T&T af 5s '69	106¾	106¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	108¾
Am WWorkSec 5s '34	101½	101½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79	79
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95	95
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	81¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¾	96¾
Atch T&SF 4s T & L '58	96½	96½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	83½	83½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74¾	74¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	96¾	96½
B&O 4s UL&RWV div '41	96¾	96¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	88½	88½
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s cv	101½	101½
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¾	104¾
B&O 1st 5s '48	106¾	106¾
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105	105
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	93	92½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111	111
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Me 5s '67	102	101¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr af 4s '68	100¼	100
Bklyn City 1st	80½	80½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	104½	104½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96	96
Bush Term con 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	100	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105½	105½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105¼	105¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	90½	90½
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	105	105
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¼	103
Carolina Clin & O 6s '53	109½	109½
Cen of Ga Mid D 5s	103¾	103½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	102½	102½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98½	98½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105¼	105½
Certainteed 5½s '48	46¾	46¾
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	107¾	107¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	74½	74½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	103	103
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	87¼	87¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	54½	54
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88½	88½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	99¾	99¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99¼
Chi RI&P 4½s A	97¼	97¼
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	99½	99
Chile Copper 5s '47	97	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100½	100½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102½	102½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101¼	101¼
Colo & So 4½s A	98¾	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102¾	102¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	96
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	47	47
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	101	101
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103¾	103¾
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	94½	94½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	17½	17
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73	71½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95½	95½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	96	96
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	92½	92½
Detroit & Mack	50	50
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107½
Dodge Bros af 6s '40	94½	94½
Duquesne L & L 4½s '67	103	103
Edith Rock 6s	102	102
Erie 5s '67	94¾	93¾
Erie gen lien	83½	93¾
Erie gen '75s	94	94
Fla East Coast 5s '74	46	46
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52 2d	28	27½
Gen Baking 5½s	97½	97½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Gen Theater 6s	95¾	94½
Goodrich 6½s	105½	105½
Goodrich 1st 5½s '47	106	106
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	106¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99¾	99¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Gulf Mobile 5s	100½	99½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	97
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	83¾	83½
Hupp Mot 5s	101½	101½
Ill Cen 5s	106¾	106¾
Ill Cen 4s '53	90½	90½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101¾	101¾
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	93½	93½
Ill Cen CSIL&NO 4½s '63	98½	98½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	101	101
Inter Hydro 6s	101	101
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	74	73
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74	73½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	60½	60½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101½	101½
Int & G Nor 6s '62	104	104
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	87¾	87¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	82½	82½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72	72
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	88¾	88¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	108¾	106
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96½	95¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79½	79½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	103	103
Kan City FS&M 4s	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95¼	95¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	85½	85½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104	104
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91¾	91¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101	101
Louis Ark 5s	84	84
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
L&N rfg 4½s cv 2003	101¾	101¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	45	45
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53	52¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95½	95¾
Met Edison 4½s	100¾	100¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103½	103½
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90	89½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	99¾	99¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104½	104½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81	81
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¾	101¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	101¾	101¾
Mo Pac 5s H	101¾	101¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	54½	54½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100½
N E Ry 4s	92¾	92¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94	93½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93¾	93¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	103	103
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	84½	84½
NYCCStL rfg 4½s A '2013	103¼	103¼
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	97½	97½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107¾	107¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	102¼	102¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	79	79
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96¼	96¼
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101	101
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	87	86½
Niag Share 5½s '50	103½	103
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	101¼	101¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106½	106½
Nor Central 4½s	104	103
Nor Pac 6s R '36	114	114
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¾	103¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	60½	60½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103½	103½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	81	81
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¾	100¾
Penn RR 4½s D	98½	98½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101¾	101¾
Penn RR 5s '64	105½	1004¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	111	111
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110½	110
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97¼	97
Phil Co 5s '67	102	102
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103	102½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	101¾	101½
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	102	102
Portland Railway 5s '30	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	105½	105½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	109	109
ressed Steel Car 5s '33	89	89
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¾	102¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100¾	100¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99½	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	97¾	97¼
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95½	95½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100½	100½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94½	94½
Rock Isl & Ark 4½s '34	100¾	100¾
StL & SF 4s A '50	91½	91½
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92¾
StL SW 1st 5s '52	103	102
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	104½	104½
Seaboard All Fla 6s '35	48¾	47½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	49	49
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96½	96½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	97¾	97¾
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97¾	97¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104½
Sinclair Cru O 6½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	102½	102½
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96½	96½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	95¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	99½	99½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90
So Ry con 5s '94	111	111
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¾	100¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	103¾	103½
Tex & Pac 1st La div '31	100½	100½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	32	32
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33½	33½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103½	103½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	98½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	101
Ut Rubber 5s '47	83	83
Utah Lt & Trac 6s '44	97½	97½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	102	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90½	90½
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	11½	11½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Wabash 4½s '78	94½	94½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104½	103
Warner Bros Pict 6s	89	88½
Western Maryland 4s '52	86½	86½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102½	102½
Western Un R R 4½s '50	100½	100
Western Un 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	93	82¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103½	103½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104½	104½
White New Mach 6s '36 xw	101½	101½
Wickwire Spen Ta cv '35	19½	19½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	102
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104½	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Sep13	Sep12
3½s '47	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	102.8	102.8	103.5	102.6	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.4	103.7	103.4	103.5	103.3
US 3¾s '43	101.22	101.22	101.22	101.22	101.19
US 4s '44	104.11	104.11	104.11	104.11	104.7

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87	sale
Adriatic El 7s '52	98½	98½
Akerahus 5s '63	97¼	97
Argentine 5½s '62	91	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96¼	96
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96½	96½
Australia 4½s '37	80¾	80½
Australia 5s '57	88½	88¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110
Berlin 6s '58	89¾	89¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90½	90½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	67	67
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	69	69
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87½	87½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74½	74
Brazil 8½s '27-'57	73¾	73¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	97¾	97¼
Bremen 7s '35	102½	102½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	85½	85½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95	94½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100¾	100¾
Chilean Loan 7s	93¾	93
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93	93
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	93	92¾
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	95½	95½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾	94¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100½	100½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	93¾	93½
Dresden 7s '45	99¾	99¾
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105¾	105¾
Finland 5½s '58	87½	87½
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	120¼	120¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125½	125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	95¾	95¾
German 7s '49	106¼	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	91½	91½
Germ Cen Elec 7s '45	103¾	103¾
Graz 8s '54	99½	99½
Helsingfors 6½s	94½	94
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100½	100½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88¾	88¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92¾	92¾
Irish Free State 5s '60	100¾	100¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	94	93½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	98½	98
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	94¾	94¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	89¾
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99¾	99¾
New South Wales 5s '58	88½	88½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	87	86¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	123½	123½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99½	99½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98½	98
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	95¾	95¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¼	104¼
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100¾	100¾
Peru 6s '60	68½	68
Peru 6s '61	68½	68½
Peru 7s '59	91½	91½
Poland 7s '47	84¾	84¾
Poland 8s '50	93¾	93¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100½	100½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89¾	89¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	94½	94½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	61¾	61¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	74	74
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	94½	94½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91	90½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90¾	90¾
Ruhr 6s	82	82
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	91	90½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	90	90
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97½	97½
Saxon State 7s '45	96½	96
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	85½	85¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97½	97
Siemens 6½s ct '51	101½	101½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	79½	78
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92¾	92¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	108¾	108¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Toho El Pow 6s reis '32	100½	100½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100¾	100¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81¼	81¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92½	92¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89½	89¾
Uruguay El Pow 1st 7s '45	93¾	93¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	95½	95½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105½	105½
Vienna 6s '52	87	87
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95¼	95¼
Westphalia El 6s '53	81½	81½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98¾	98¾

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Sep12	Sep11
250 Acme Steel Co	51½	51	51½	52
150 Am Equities Co	14¼	14	14¼	14
50 Am Rad & Tel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50 Art Metal Wks	10	10	10	10
350 As'd Tele Util	24½	24	24½	24½
50 Bastian-Blessing	33¾	33½	33¾	33¾
100 Burnham Trad	6½	6½	6½	6½
450 Butler Bros	10½	10	10¼	10¼
150 Cent P S Corp A	27	26¾	27	27
300 Cent & S'west Ut	23	22¼	22¼	23
150 Chi C&C R pr pf	12½	11½	11½	12½
14700 Chi Corp	12¾	11½	12	12¾
2700 Chi Cor com pf	42¾	42	42½	42
4800 Chi Invest Corp	8	7½	7¾	7½
200 Comwith Ed	292	286	287	290
200 Consumers Co	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
550 Cont Chi C com	14	13¾	13¾	14
2800 Cord Corp	7½	7½	7½	7½
1500 Elec Hse U C C	43½	43½	43½	44
950 Grt Lak Air C A	5¾	5	5¾	5½
100 Hormell & Co	29	28¾	28¾	30
700 Inland Util Inc	22¾	22	22¼	22½
2800 Insull Util Inc	56½	55¾	55½	56½
300 Kalamazoo S Co	55¼	55	55	55½
750 Kellogg Sw & S	5½	5½	5½	6
600 Libby, McNeil	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
100 Lion Oil	19	19	19	19
200 Manh Dearborn	30½	30½	30½	31
7300 Mid Utilities	29½	28¼	28½	29¾
150 Mid Ut pf	101¼	100¾	101¼	101
4900 Mo-Kan Pipe	18¾	17½	17¾	18½
200 Morgan Lith	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
50 Nat Sec Inv	13½	13½	13½	13¾
50 No Am Car	38	38	38	38
350 N A Lt&Pwr	66	65	65½	66
200 Polymet Mfg	6	6	6	5½
100 Sangamo Elec	34½	34¼	34½	34½
600 Seab Ut Shares	6	5¾	5¾	6
50 Stand Dredge	15	15	15	15½
250 Swift & Co	30¼	30¼	30½	30½
150 Swift Intl	34	34	34	34½
850 U S Gypsum	44¾	43¾	44	44½
2900 U S Radiator	31	29	29¾	30½
2400 Utah Radio	7¾	5¾	7	6½
750 Util & Ind	14	14	14	14½
200 Ut & Ind pf	23¼	23	23	23¾
100 Vortex Mfg	25	25	25	25
100 Wahl Co	4½	4½	4¾	4

Total sales 277,300.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

August and eight months' sales of chain systems compare:

JOHN R. THOMPSON CO.

	1930	1929	Dec %
August sales	$1,207,515	$1,330,828	9.3
8 months	10,009,013	10,490,235	4.8

Company had four less stores in operation than last year.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO (AP)—Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for the period from Aug. 14 to Sept. 10 totaled $28,030,215, a decrease of 14.1 per cent from the $32,642,248 sales in the corresponding period of last year. In the first nine periods of its 13-month calendar year Sears, Roebuck sales aggregated $251,637,490, compared with $289,113,583 in the same span of 1929, a decrease of 6.5 per cent.

ARKANSAS POWER & LIGHT

Arkansas Power & Light Company reports for the 12 months ended July 31 a surplus, after preferred dividends, but before depreciation, of $2,093,809, compared with $1,883,139 in the preceding 12 months. The July profit was $233,466, after taxes and charges, but before depreciation, compared with $289,691 in July, 1929.

A Window in Wall Street

THE RUB IN RUBBER

The resiliency of rubber seems not to apply in any way to the market for this commodity. Cushioning millions of wheels, millions of heels, and otherwise softening the everyday contants of a myriad other things, rubber is finding nothing to soften its fall to the lowest price levels in the history of the New York Rubber Exchange. On eight consecutive days in the present month alone prices have established new season's lows, September on Wednesday going to 7.09 cents a pound, December to 8.00 and March to 8.86, compared with season's highs of 22.90, 16.25, and 11.95. Current prices are under the cost of production of most of the European-owned plantations. Rubber's drawback, like that of several other commodities, is primarily overproduction. Especially has this been true during the current year, owing to drastic curtailment in the automobile industry. As a result consumption of rubber in the United States for the first seven months of this year totaled only 349,778 long tons—a decrease of 18.6 per cent under the like period of 1929. Production, on the other hand, has continued at a high rate. Rubber is peculiarly subject to extreme price fluctuations. In 1910 it sold as high as $3 a pound, or for about 38 times its present value. Last year it varied from 15¼ to 26¾ cents a pound. As the range on the September position thus far this year is 7.90 to 22.50 cents, such conditions naturally expose rubber-manufacturing concerns to serious inventory loss.

CAUTIOUS TRADERS

Stock market sentiment continues cautious. While it is admitted that the market has acted quite well in recent sessions, some opinions were expressed that the bears contingent might start another drive against prices if the fluctuations continue as narrow as in the last two days. Doubt was also entertained that the market could withstand a sharp attack without reaching somewhat lower levels. For that reason most interests were advising customers to wait for setback before accumulating a long line of the standard shares. Failure of the market to continue its upturn Friday resulted in continued profit-taking by outsiders. This more than offset the earlier scale buying and as a result the leading commission houses sold on balance. Professionals and floor traders took advantage of opportunities to cover part of their short obligations.

WOOLWORTH'S BIG GROWTH

The

REICH IS AGAIN NEARING LEAD IN CHEMICAL TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

51 per cent of 480,000 to 940,000 horsepower.

There also is a considerable concentration according to territory. Not less than 39 per cent of all employees are concentrated in the Rhine-Main district (Hoechst, Ludwigshafen, etc.); 25 per cent are occupied in the central German brown coal district where Leuna is well known for its artificial nitrogen works; 10 per cent work in Berlin and another 10 per cent in northwest Germany.

More important, often, than the investigation of chemical processes is the conversion of laboratory tests into practical production on a large scale. Thus, all big chemical factories have their own machine shops. One-fifth of the total number of employees or one-half of the skilled labor employed in the German chemical industry, therefore, are locksmiths, tool machine operators and mechanics.

The many different processes for producing the same chemicals, the continual changes to which these processes are subject, render the calculation of prices most complicated in the chemical industry. Their structure is determined to a great extent by the cost of the raw materials employed, by the wage total and by the comparatively large capital which must be invested in order to maintain the works' ability to compete. Research work and experiments, for instance, swallow large sums.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the general price level in the chemical industry has been comparatively stable in the last years and, roughly speaking, is about 30 per cent higher than the price level before the war. The cessation of international cooperation of pre-war days tended to increase prices, while the technical progress works the other way. The price of synthetic methanol, for instance, is 30 per cent lower than before the war, and that of artificial nitrogen even 35 per cent lower.

New Process Brings Struggle

Technical improvements usually lead to a struggle between the old and the new process resulting in a drop in prices which, however, rectifies itself as soon as the old process has been scrapped. When a monopoly is in danger, everything is done to make the most of it while it lasts. When, however, a monopoly promises to last for a considerable length of time, efforts are made to increase the consumption by lowering prices.

Mutual sales organizations do not prevent struggles caused by the progress of technics. In almost all branches of the German chemical industry, however, agreements exist between the works regulating the prices, the quantity produced and sold and the sales districts.

The "I. G. Farbenindustrie" (often termed the "German Chemical Trust"), for instance, belongs to 31 conventions for pharmaceutical products, to 17 for chemicals, to seven for nitrogen products and to three for aromatic products, apart from being a member of the Nitrogen Syndicate, the International Dyestuff Cartel and of other international sales conventions. The survey points out that in pharmaceutics and in cosmetics the offer often exceeds the demand but also holds that the sharp competition does not tend to lower prices or to increase the quality noticeably.

In discussing the development of the world's chemical industry since the war, the survey gives the value of the world's chemical production in 1927 at 22,000,000,000 marks as compared with 10,000,000,000 marks in 1913; in other words, the demand has doubled. This increase of demand is attributed to the war, to the greater use of fertilizer after the war in order to repair the damages done to farming and to the greater consumption of color and other chemicals in the building trade since the war. The rapid development of new industries after the war is also made responsible.

Demand for Artificial Silk

There is a great demand for artificial silk products. The moving-picture industry, extensive amateur photography and the radio industry have caused an increased demand for celluloid and other similar materials. Varnish and colors are consumed in unheard of quantities by the automobile and airplane industry. On the other hand, the production of glue, gelatine and mineral colors is behind the average development. In Germany, moreover, the production of explosives and coal-tar dyestuffs has decreased. The loss incurred in the latter case, however, is compensated by the production of a smaller quantity of high-grade dyestuffs.

The severing of communications and confiscation of German factories and patents stimulated the growth of the chemical industries in countless countries during the war. This development is now being kept up by high tariffs and state subsidies. Thus the American share in the world's chemical production has increased from 34.6 per cent in 1913 to 43.4 per cent in 1927, while the German share fell from 24.4 per cent to 16.5 per cent. Since 1925 the world's chemical production has increased by one-third, the world's chemical trade by one-fifth, and this is primarily due to an increase of German exportation.

Germany has almost reached its pre-war share in the world's chemical trade. In 1929 its share amounted to 28 per cent as compared with 28½ per cent before the war. The value of German imports of chemicals fell from 200,000,000 marks before the war to 25,800,000 marks in 1929 owing to the substitution of German synthetic products such as nitrogen, methanol and animal oils, for foreign products. The value of the imported raw materials is estimated at 200,000,000 marks or 5 per cent of the total turnover. The increase of the German chemical export is due principally to nitrogen. Its share in the export had risen from 3 to 20 per cent. In recent years Asia has become an important consumer of foreign chemicals.

Of the total German chemical production, one-third is exported, of the production of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, however, 55 per cent is exported.

INDIAN DANCING GIRLS BARRED FROM TEMPLES

TRIVANDRUM, Travancore, India (AP)—Measures to bring about abolition of the Devadasi system whereby young girls were dedicated to the temples as part of the Hindu ritual, have been completed in the state of Travancore. Hereafter men will take the place of the dancing girls in all the places of worship.

Her Highness Setulakshmi Bayi, Maharani regent of Travancore, has been given the credit of initiative in doing away with the Devadasi temple system, which for centuries has been maintained by the state.

LAST TROOPS ARE TO QUIT SAAR IN THREE MONTHS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing electoral advertisemen to the German Nationalists.

Arthur Henderson, to paid an elaborate tribute to the memory of Dr. Stresemann. He insisted that the unilateral disarmamer of one great nation was not enou to secure the peace of Europe.

The German delegation is satisfied that the League has done its utmost to prevent the all of the Government which vors a pro-League policy. The delegates themselves are traveling fro Basel to the German side of the frontier on Sept. 14, where they will exercise their franchises and then return to Geneva.

Illinois Women Defend Dry Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Members of leading women's organizations in Illinois have organized to defend prohibition in the November referendum in this State in a campaign which will urge women to vote "no" on the three propositions which wets have placed on the ballot.

A leaflet is to be prepared under the direction of Mrs. J. Marc Fowler, former Illinois Federation president, to bring the facts of the situation before the various women's groups so that they may know what fundamentals are at issue in the referendum.

"There is no question with the women's organizations whether or not prohibition should be supported," Mrs. Fowler said. "The General Federation of Women's Clubs has repeatedly gone on record in its favor. But some quick action is necessary now to get our forces in action. We have, therefore, met as individuals without waiting for official instructions from our boards but we feel certain that the material we publish will be welcomed by the organized club women."

Among the groups unofficially represented on the committee were the law observance committee of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, the Alliance of Business and Professional Women, and Illinois W. C. T. U., the Illinois Women's Democratic Enforcement League, the Parent-Teacher Association, and a number of church organizations.

SIR RICHARD SQUIRES SAILS FOR LONDON

NEW YORK (AP) — Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and Lady Squires sailed Sept. 12 on the liner Olympic. Sir Richard is going to London to attend the British Empire Imperial Conference.

Business conditions are very good in Newfoundland, he said. The mines are increasing their outputs and the pulp and paper industries are reporting progress.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can charge with your CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to
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SELL finest quality personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments; earn extra money in spare time; experience not required. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments, personal greetings; everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-11, Pittsburg, Mass.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES, GREETING CARDS—Individual, personal in character, drawn to your order; sketch with estimate of cost submitted for approval; correspondence solicited. OLD BRICK STUDIO, 5116 Harvard Rd., Detroit, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Large garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, California.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 30 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R W BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES, sell Modex full-fashioned, guaranteed silk hosiery to friends, neighbors, etc.; finest quality; mill prices; liberal commission, substantial earnings; repeat business; no stock to carry, sample outfit furnished. Write MODEX MILLS, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA—Reliable auto agent open to represent large house of auto accessories. W. J. MORRIS, P. O. Box 2181.

REAL ESTATE

TEXAS LAND FOR SALE—Ranch or farm; exceptionally low prices; cash or monthly installments; small or large tracts; reliable references. For particulars write W. J. OCHILTREE, 710 Burk Burnett Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. R. P BENTON, 333 W. 2nd, MUtual 8884, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

SALESMEN WANTED

WANTED—Specialty salesmen to sell XLNC BELT FILLER AND PRESERVATIVE; several good territories available; a standard, guaranteed dressing marketed for 35 years; well paying, permanent connection; commission paid weekly. COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LOS ANGELES — Chauffeur, French, mechanic; good references; go anywhere. ANDRE CARRICART, 319 Commercial St. MUtual 0574.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1929, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1 00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BELLA VISTA TERRACE
At foot of Mt. Wilson (near Pasadena)
SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA
4 and 5-room furnished bungalows, amid floral beauty, terraced gardens, shade and ornamental trees; $50 to $75 monthly; year round comfort; reserve now.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District. Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified Advertisements

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 73 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp 8561.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SELECT customers solicited by young lady with Buick car. Twelve years' experience driving. Center Newton (Mass.) 0809-W.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

YOUNG lady would share auto expenses on trip to Middle West about September 17; Christian Scientist preferred. D-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME surroundings for children requiring special consideration and instruction; 30 miles north of Boston. G-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
120 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1300

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2697

LOUISE U. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 631 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 2251 New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU INC (2nd 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-5 p. m. 103 W 40th, New York City. Pennsylvania 8389.

AGENTS WANTED

BOX ASSORTMENTS
of CHRISTMAS CARDS
An easy, profitable method for organizations or individuals to earn extra money during the fall season. The assortments of 15 and 21 cards in a box have been most carefully selected and offer unusual value at $1.00 per box. Liberal profits to you. Boxes will be sent on approval. MAUDE E. EAGER, Dept. X, 49 Hayes St., Framingham, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two Symphony concert Saturday evening seats, floor right. Write 403 Beacon Street, Boston.

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CUSTOM BUILT
Colonial Reproductions
in Mahogany and Maple
Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room
Solid Mahogany Four-Post Beds.....29.50
All Mahogany Gov. Winthrop Desk....69.50
Solid Mahogany Lowboy.....47.50
Complete line of upholstered furniture, hair filled, made in our own shop. Large variety of covers to select from.
HAYWARD FURNITURE CO.
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Off Washington St., near Essex

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Lodge, Hall, School, Kindergarten Equipment
BYRON JACKSON
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20,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Bentwood, IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1,000 all-size tables to rent
SELL — RENT — BUY
"I Can Seat a City"

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Tutor, boy 15, preparatory instruction, including Spanish. Box B-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH nursemaid to take care of 3-year-old child; near Boston; Christian Scientist preferred; write giving experience, age, and wage wanted. L-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Woman with experience housecleaning; references requir L-44, The Christian Science Mon Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
473 Waltham Street, West ton, Mass.
A home for rest and study.
Experienced care if needed. W. N. 1789-W

Tenacre, Inc.
Princeton, N. J.
Tel. Princeton 755
Rest Home of refined; highest standards; experienced care if ill. Under management License. Descriptive ARMORE. of MRS. KATHRYN

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

Y.—Dining room furniture, oak table, buffet, china Stickley made, reasonable. Buckminster 2480, cabinet, 6 cha

FOR SA ght set, sofa, two chairs, upholstered tapestry, hair filled, slip covers. H-79, The Christian Science Monitor.

NY dining room set, 12 pieces, in MAHO condition; purchased Hampton Shops; excelle one-third its value. Box B-42, The will se Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., Christi rk City. New

APARTMENTS TO LET

TTRACTIVE unfurnished 4 and 5-room apartnts; convenient location; modern improvents; reasonable. See SUPERINTENDENT, 661 46th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Back Bay 4975.

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents $40 and up; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

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30-38 HEMENWAY STREET
1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

Boston, Vicinity Christian Science church
Modernized suite, 6 light, airy, outside rooms, new plumbing, electric refrigeration, janitor, heat; quiet residential; $75. 65 St. Botolph. Copley 1139-W.

BOSTON—Sublet furnished or unfurnished in hotel; charming apartment, 3 large rooms, hall and bath; conveniences in apartment for meals; overlooking Charles River. Kenmore 3700.

BOSTON—Newly finished 3-room furnished apartment; Steinway piano; facing Fenway. RUTH EVERSETT, 8 Norway, Copley 1723-W.

BOSTON—Exclusive 1 and 2-room apartments; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—3-room kitchenette suites, $45 up. Apply to JANITOR, 204 Hemenway St.

BOSTON—Apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue. Ken. 4033.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable location; excellent repair; duplex brick house, 2 porches, fireplace, Frigidaire, splendid heater. GEORGE HARVEY, Owner, 227 Fuller St. Asp. 2871.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—High class 4 rooms, steam heat, hot water, refrigeration; American adults only; reasonable rent. Apply 19 Hamilton Rd. Tel. Aspinwall 2804.

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65 MT. AUBURN STREET
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Attractive modern suites from one to four rooms, with bath, kitchenette, to rent to acceptable tenants. Apply on premises or to WM A. McLEAN, 65 Mt. Auburn Street; UNiversity 5077.

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APARTMENTS of DISTINCTION

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ROBT. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Dir.

Delightfully located for the lady of social affairs and the business man. Here the tenant finds the finest in efficient appointments, quiet, restful charm and convenience.

Apartment arranged from one to five rooms to suit the most discriminating. Furnished or unfurnished and available now or your occupancy.

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Situated in Brookline's most exclusive residential district, being only a 18-minute ride from Park Street Station, we have this ideal and attractive apartment building.

These bright, airy and attractive apartments ranging from two to four rooms. Toneful colors, attractive fixtures, electric refrigeration, incinerators, self-service elevators, etc. (baths are equipped with very latest in showers). Summer rates.

REGent 4811-W

The Regent

BROOKLINE'S FINEST APARTMENT HOME
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A charming apartment building for those who discriminate in their selection of an abode. Here one may be assured of the very best that can be obtained through the never-failing efforts of the management.

The Regent offers delightful apartments of from 2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished), to meet your particular needs, having usual kitchenette and dinette. Furthermore, the attractions of the very latest improvements make for home comfort; and the accessibility of location should appeal strongly to the business man.

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BEAcon 3080

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2-3-4 ROOMS
RENTS REASONABLE

We give no concessions, but offer real service to quiet and respectable people only. These buildings are located near Harvard Square, contain every modern improvement, including electrical refrigeration and incinerators. See superintendent on premises or call Per 5668.

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Four rooms with fireplace, ample closet room, rooms with open bath. Spacious living all outside sunny rooms. Modern facilities.
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Near Christian Science church
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1 room, kitchenette, bath, and hall, $45
2 rooms (front suite), $75
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Individual Frigidaire. Elevator Service
Refined atmosphere and courteous service assured under the management of
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Superintendent will cheerfully show suites at any time
UNiversity 0477

MODERN APARTMENTS PERKINS MANOR

3 Rooms, $60 to $65
4 Rooms, $70 to $75
5 Rooms, $80 to $90
Just being completed, with all modern conveniences. Location ideal. Perkins St., Jamaica Plain. One minute from Parkway and three minutes from car line. Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Phone JAMaica 4707

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 95th St.—Large one-room apartment, tiled bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $65 monthly. Tel. Riverside 3851.

NEW YORK CITY, 324 West 101st—One or two rooms, kitchen, bath apartment; very large; all new and beautifully furnished.

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IN THE BACK BAY
Convenient locations: Frigidaire and switchboard service. Apply to
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Restricted Tenancy
Kinross Apartments
Sutherland, Kinross & Lanark Rds.
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Suites, $50 to $110
Apply at office, 132 Sutherland Road, or telephone ASPinwall 5872

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R. A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
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A select family hotel in a very convenient location. Apartments of from one to four rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Attractive Cafe.
Apply to Manager
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Commonwealth Avenue at Charlesgate West
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A residential hotel of distinction combining homelike dignity and charm. Several 1-2-3-room suites at attractive rentals. Convenient to Christian Science church.
CHARLES REED, Manager
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The Kengate Apartments
Furnished or unfurnished suites, one to four rooms, overlooking Fenway; convenient to stores, cars, schools; newly decorated; elevators. Frigidaire; refined building; very reasonable. 1263 Boylston Street. BACK Bay 4355.

TO LET, FURNISHED
BELMONT, MASS.—Apartment near trolley; 25 minutes from Boston; 6 rooms, 2 porches; no children. Belmont 1130-W.

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Longwood Station - Brookline

THE accommodations available range from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower to apartments of seven rooms and three baths, with full housekeeping facilities, $55 to $500 per month.

Matchless in beauty as a location for an apartment home, Longwood Towers offers also a luxury in appointments and comprehensiveness of service in unfurnished apartments unrivalled in New England. The Restaurant is noted for the excellence of its cuisine and furnishes service of meals to the apartments. Underground garage adjoins. Artificial refrigeration; incinerators; cedar closets.

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Bay State Road at Beacon Street
R. A. NORDBLOM, Mgr. Director

"Boston's Finest Residential Hotel"

You are invited to inspect the many choice
APARTMENTS AND SUITES DE LUXE

A HOME—secluded, private, essentially and wholly yours—with all the little comforts and conveniences that make the difference between a home and just a place to live in—that is what residence at The Myles Standish offers you. These apartments, ranging from one to five rooms, meet with every requirement, being fully equipped for housekeeping. Electric refrigeration is supplied to each apartment without charge. The environment will appeal to the most fastidious.

In our delightful English Room you are assured of the very best food the market affords

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6355.

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ORCHESTRA OF THIRTY MEN for theatre, concert, broadcasting or synchronizing; open for engagement; auditions held Grand Central Palace, N. Y. C. (HOME MAKING CENTER), 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., September 17th. William Oscar, Conductor.

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Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires, best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-4760 or write P. O. Box 94.

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An Acre to Build a Log Cabin for Your Summer Camp
$900
Cabins Also Ready
Camp Sunny-Brook
IN HAPPY VALLEY
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ARLINGTON, MASS. — Two-family modern home for sale; no objection to colored people. G-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Owner just completed home finds will be unable to occupy; will sacrifice beautiful, ideally located, 6-room English house; garage; near Coolidge Corner. Stadium 7832.

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ATTRACTIVE apartments convenient to Harvard Square, Colleges, and Christian Science church.

Suites, Furnished or Unfurnished

New, fireproof; one to six rooms. Modern housekeeping facilities. Refrigeration, incinerators, servidors, laundry, spacious closets, fireplaces, etc. Hall service and cafe, also maids' service. Also suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.

Apply THOMAS BURDETT, Mgr., 19 Garden St. Tel. University 2383, University 3904

COUNTRY HOME *in the Heart of the City*

Artistically beautiful; 15 minutes from State House, bounded on two sides by park; high grounds, beautiful trees, shrubbery, flowers and rocks; newly renovated; Queen Anne stairway, four fireplaces, four balconies, hot-water heat, oil burner, two lavatories, large bathroom; two-car garage; 172-foot frontage, 115 feet deep; house faces own garden; must be seen to be appreciated. Not only a real HOME, but an INVESTMENT. Phone Jamaica 0715 (Mass.).

NORTHERN CALIF.—100 acres on highway; irrigation canal; cultivated orchard, vineyard, or stock land; $12,500, not less. OWNER, G-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

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Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 830

SCITUATE

Country and Seashore Combined

All year around house of eight rooms, just finished; four baths, steam heat with oil burner, fireplace; two-car garage; electrical refrigeration and electric range, imported linoleum, high-grade shades, awnings, copper screens, screened sleeping porch, large stone terrace; splendid apple and pear trees; extensively landscaped with flower beds and shrubbery. The house has an ocean view and is only eight minutes walk from railroad station or bathing beach. Two golf courses, yacht club and good harbor within two miles. Any part or the whole of sixty-five acres of land can be purchased with this house.

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REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WHO are now selling or have sold wholesale grocery, paper, hardware or drug store trade; to introduce new brand of wax paper; permanent connection; commission basis. Box S-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 905 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—Two pleasant well heated rooms with excellent table board. Tel. Aspinwall 2166.

NEW YORK CITY—Room and board; small family; home atmosphere; Fordham Rd. subway station. MRS. A. DODWORTH, 2414 Creston Ave. Kellog 9080.

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FOR mother and 2½-year-old boy; mother employed; reasonable rates. Telephone Kenmore 4364 or Kenmore 1563 (Boston).

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON—Single and double rooms suitable for two or three boys; very reasonable; near Christian Science church. 1830 Boylston St. Commonwealth 7548.

BOSTON, 94 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Desirable rooms for women, business students, in house with chaperon; reasonable; home privileges. Kenmore 7347.

BOSTON, 170 Huntington Ave.—Rooms in newly renovated house; transients. HUNTINGTON SERVICE BUREAU, Mrs. L. M. Ferguson. Tel Commonwealth 6138.

BOSTON, Back Bay Apartment Hotel—Charmingly furnished sunny room, semi-private bath, for lady; $10. Write Box H-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—In private apartment, room for business person; 2 windows overlooking Charles River; 2 closets; reasonable rent. Phone Kenmore 3818.

BOSTON, 434 Beacon Street, water side—Beautiful rooms, single or double, with or without private bath; in very unusual house.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Comfortable rooms close to church; kitchen privileges; permanent or transient.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue—Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Well furnished rooms, double and single, $3 to $12; basement rooms, $2 and $2.50; electric lights and bath. Tel. Commonwealth 4136.

BOSTON, 25 Norway Street—For rent to two ladies, two rooms, home privileges. Telephone Kenmore 6991.

BOSTON—Desirable front room; view of church park. Telephone Kenmore 9854.

BOSTON—Rooms in selected homes. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue. Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive rooms. RUTH EVERETT, 8 Norway Street. Copley 1732-W.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1429 Union St.—Comfortable rooms with excellent beds in private home; near L. R. T. subway; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. Lafayette 2710.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Comfortable room for business woman; private family; residential; near rapid transit; reasonable; meals optional. Talbot 1624.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Large furnished room in private family; near Rapid Transit; with home privileges. 33 Bloomfield St.

LARGE, attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; reasonable. 163 West 87th Street, New York City.

MELROSE, MASS., 31 Orient Ave.—Large, sunny, well-furnished front room; beautiful, quiet location; private home of adults; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. Melrose 1142-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Single, double suites, 3 baths, kitchen; unsurpassed location; business people; $8 up; mornings, evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 W. 94—Desirable front room, large lavatory; one or two gentlemen; owner's residence; references. Riverside 6562.

N. Y. C., 316 West 98th (51)—Room, desirable home, running water, shower, bright, airy; convenient to bus, subway. Cathedral 8090.

NEW YORK CITY, 44 West 96th—Well furnished room, private bath; opposite church; $8. BLAKE. Tel. Riverside 7938.

NEW YORK CITY, 300 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, sunny, single rooms; near Columbia, Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8085.

N. Y. C., West 95th Street—Cheerful single room, clothes closet, running water, telephone, elevator; subway, bus. Riverside 6178.

WINCHESTER, MASS., Near Wedgemere Station—Two unfurnished connecting rooms with private bath; meals if desired. Tel. Winchester 1834-W.

SALESMEN WANTED

DIRECT MAIL SALESMAN ADVERTISING
To be made a position of responsibility—requiring a young man, preferably unmarried, possessing true advertising sense—able to present his case briefly and convincingly after being properly educated—able later to show initiative and carry his plans through to completion—able by his manner of approach to represent properly a well known mail advertising company; give full particulars, age, salary required for trial. G-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOUSEMAN-HOUSEWORKER (Norwegian), competent, reliable, experienced painter and decorator; excellent references; whole-part time. Tel. Longacre 2812 (N. Y. C.).

MALE COMPANION AND ATTENDANT—Experienced; college man and traveler; best of references. Address D-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUYER wishes position in women's apparel; experienced in all departments; prefers Boston; or interest in specialty shop. D-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK—Efficient, city or country. Box K-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GOVERNESS, trained kindergarten teacher experienced and well recommended. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Kenmore 4033.

PRACTICAL, attendant, efficient, willing, kind, patient, good reader; light home duties; Christian Scientists preferred. Commonwealth 5499, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

TWIN PINES, Franklin, N. Y.—Village farm, among the hills; beautiful table home; improvements; spring water; rate $15; porch; improved concrete roads.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Tenor—Teacher of singing and speaking voice for stage, church, radio and talking picture. Studio, 161 No. Franklin St., Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. 2-2-13 Hemp

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—French lessons; tutoring, conversation classes formed by college graduate who has lived in France. MILDRED BURIN, 17 Frederick St. Tel. 1847-Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 219 Hemenway St.—3-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway. Kenmore 2979.

N. Y. C., 12th St.—Spacious living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; beautiful antiques, fireplace; $175; year's lease. Algonquin 9480, 7797.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Modern nine-room house and garage in excellent residential section, convenient to trains and schools. Address 4 Manchester Rd. Tel. Winchester 1393-W.

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CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
R. A. RAPHAEL CO.
55 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7261
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

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BIRMINGHAM

We Also Sell Coal and Coke

SMART LUGGAGE
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 Second Avenue
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE, N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
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Foremost in Fashion
FARmost in Value
BLACH'S of BIRMINGHAM
Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
PICTURES AND FRAMES
1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.
Phone 3-0504

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

Automobile Repairing
"Investigate Our Reputation"
Q. R. MURPHY
PHONE 7-4550 1821 AVE. C

OSCE ROBERTS
Phone 3-0424 1911 First Avenue
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OLD RELIABLE DAIRY
Phone 7-1506
Special Raw Milk
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Kickernick
Patented Underdress
CAHEEN'S
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ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

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Grade A Milk
from
Pure Bred Jerseys Only
Phone Dexter 3106

Pancianville
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MEMBER FLORIST TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
S. N. Conception St
MOBILE, ALA.

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MAXIE D. PEPPERMAN
General Insurance
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CLAIRE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVING
MANICURING
COURT SQUARE Phone Cedar 1612

ALEX RICE
Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back.
COURT SQUARE

FLORIDA

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

CLARKE BARNEY
REAL INSURANCE SERVICE
BRADENTON BANK BLDG.

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GAS and OILS
general auto service
LYAL SERVICE STATION
CORAL WAY AND DOUGLAS ROAD
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FORT MYERS

STRIPES GARAGE
Gas—Oils
and
Complete Auto Service
1304 FIRST STREET

1887—1930
R. A. Henderson & Son
The Big Cash Store
Fort Myers, Fla.

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WALKER STORAGE & VAN CO
WE COVER THE SOUTH
Moving, Storing and Shipping Household Effects; Local and Long Distance Moving
Telephone 5-7705 Liberty and 14th Sts.

All Riverside Shoe Repair Co.
SHOE REPAIRERS
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
2708 Park Street. Tel. 7-1711

Burchgott's
Main, Bay, Forsyth Streets
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Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN
WHERE THE STYLES ARE SHOWN FIRST

ARMY GOODS HEADQUARTERS
SAVE ON EVERYTHING
Ask for Complete List.
Government Surplus Goods Company
324 E. FORSYTH Phone 2-1320

WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
43 Stores in Jacksonville
Best Prices—Service—Coupons

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
Lingerie Negligees
Vanity Fair Underthings and Hosiery
Gossard, Binner, BienJolie Corsets
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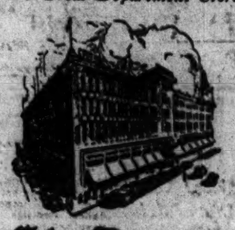
JONES SERVE-WELL STATION
PARK STREET AT KING
Phone 7-1101
PURE OIL CO. WOCO PEP

Philips Service Station
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
TEXACO GAS AND OILS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Edgewood and Post Streets Tel. 7-2000

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

One of the South's Great Department Stores



Cohen Brothers

GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
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NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

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TO HELP YOU
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Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

Burdine's
MAIN STORE and BOULEVARD SHOP
MIAMI, FLORIDA

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
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STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Draperies
153 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

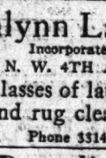
Toilet Requisites
Kodak Films
Sundries—Candy—Sodas
BISCAYNE BOULEVARD PHARMACY
Incorporated (under new ownership)
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street
WALLACE B. FARNELL, Prop.

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. Phone Miami, Fla. 2-5111

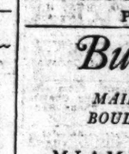
Genuine Home Cooked Meals
Special Accommodations for Room and Board.
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 2-1848
MRS. J. E. McDONALD, SR.

W. E. TAYLOR
Jewelry and Diamonds
Jewelry, Watch and Clock Repairing
Special Order Work
817 OLYMPIA BUILDING

Marinello Beauty Shoppe



Eugene Permanent Waving
Daylight Booth
NORA DAVIS, Prop.
126 S. E. 1ST AVE. Ph. 25057



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275 N. E. 1st Street
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"Miami's Finest Eating Place"
Popular Prices

Cleaning—Pressing—Alterations
Service Kindly Given
A-1 CLEANERS
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Everything for the Beach
BATHING SUITS
IRVINE'S Inc.
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Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone T129 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.

Water made softer than rain water.
Automatic water pumps and soft-ener used
DURO
Repairing all makes; complete line of parts.
DURO PUMP & SUPPLY CO.
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The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
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BROOKS' WONDER CHOCOLATE SODA
Pure real Chocolate Syrup, Jets of ice cream, cold carbonated water, topped with whipped cream.
BROOKS' DRUG STORES
Flagler at Seventeenth Ave. and 17th Avenue and 8th St., S. W.

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TO HELP YOU
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Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Avenue
Phone 3178

GOLDSMITH
"Shoes of Distinction"
L. MILLER Beauty Shoes
Phone 3543 102 N. Orange Ave.

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

YOWELL-DREW CO.
35 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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Exclusive Diamond Broker
Exceptional bargains in diamonds of all sizes. Visit our store or write us.
Fine watch and jewelry repairing
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Clothier and Haberdasher
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Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
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DIXIE LAUNDRY
AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2945

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Negligees
Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
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If we can't repair your roof we will not charge you a dime. Phone H3879.
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Dry Cleaning and Laundry Delivery Service
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"TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP"
511 TAMPA STREET

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Everything to Wear for
MEN AND BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 903 TWIGGS

"Special Steam Waves as Low as $5"
Billy Beckett Beauty Parlor
413 POLK ST. Telephone 3734

Dollar Dry Cleaning Company
CLEANING and DYEING
802 Grand Central Ave. 203 Cass St.
Hills Ave. at Rome Ave. 407 Tampa St.

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Negligees Handbags Novelties Gloves Raincoats & Umbrellas
4 Comeau Arcade, W. Palm Beach, Fla.

PERMANENT WAVING
FINGER WAVING
HAIR-CUTTING
GILBERT'S BEAUTY PARLOR
St. Comeau Arcade Phone 4704
W. PALM BEACH, Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

WORTHMOR ICE CREAM
Be Sure and Get the Original and Genuine
1207 SOUTH DIXIE—FLAMINGO

WINTER PARK

Orange Laundry Co.
and
Colonial Cleaners
A Clean Service for Every Need.
Orlando Phone 4738 Winter Park Phone 413

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ATLANTA

Cleaners and Dyers
The LLOYD CLEANERS
HOUSE OF SERVICE
CASH AND CARRY
All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
Men's Suits and Overcoats... .75
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990 GORDON S. W. 1690 PEACHTREE
Personal attention to mail orders.

MINORS REPAIRING
HEMLOCK 6115 6116
1018 PEACHTREE ST. N.E.

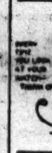
Phone Wal 4704
THE DAFFODIL TEA ROOM
Under original management of MISS J. E. McKEE
A delightful place to dine.
Open every day
11:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sunday
12 M. to 8:30 P. M.
81 PRYOR ST. N. E.
Across from Candler Bldg.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

RALSTON
THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL

PIGGLY WIGGLY

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
MElrock 5300
DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.



Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

THE TAVERN
Georgia's Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
ATLANTA 65½ Broad N. W.
MACON, GA. 151 Cotton Ave.
Phone Jackson 0414, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Banks the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

RADIOS
VICTOR, COLUMBIA and OKEH RECORDS
BAME'S, Inc.
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Walnut 8176

Davis & McLarty Co.
operating
ENNA JETTICK Boot Shop
134 PEACHTREE ARCADE

Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"

Hats are custom made—individually designed, moulded and fitted to please each personality.
REMODELING
Same methods used.
301 NORRIS BUILDING Ja. 3206

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery, and Millinery.

Manry's Cascade Florist
We deliver flowers for all occasions
1169 Cascade Ave. SW Call West 2697

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Lykes Service, Inc.
Distributors
GOODRICH TIRES
and QUAKER STATE OIL
Complete Auto Service and Parking
STATIONS AT
Market & Walnut, Coxe & Complex Arcade Basement

ASHEVILLE (Continued)

Dry Cleaning ! *Shoe Repairing*
ABBOTT KNIGHT INCORPORATED
Mountain City Laundry
"Telephone Seven Thousand"

ELGIN WATCHES
Wrist, Strap and Pocket Models
Repairing
EVAN J. THOMAS, *Jeweler*
26 BILTMORE AVENUE

Dickinson the Florist
Flowers properly arranged for every occasion
Phone 3217 13 Haywood Street

ARCADE SHOP
Beauty Shop for Ladies
Barber Shop for Men
Beauty Shop phone 7120
Barber Shop phone 238

FAN-LOU PASTRY SHOP AND LUNCHEONETTE
ARCADE BUILDING PHONE 4420
Home Cooked Foods and High Quality Bakery Products.
Branches 22 Government St., Phone 4386; 707 Haywood Road, West Asheville, Phone 3200.

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 5-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Organized 1874
Commercial National Bank
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital $500,000.00; Surplus Profits etc. Over $975,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business
Commercial, Savings and Trust

50-50 SERVICE STORES
234-36 East Trade Street

Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
Resources, $24,000,000.00

Efird's DEPARTMENT STORE
CHARLOTTE, N.C.
"QUALITY WITH PRICE"
P. O. Box 392 Dial Phone 2-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

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The Famous
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
Is the Only Competitor
545-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex—537 PENN STREET

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

COMPANION

PARIS—Young Frenchman gives conversation lessons; acts as guide; evenings only. GEORGES CHARBONNEAU, 140, rue Chevalier, Levallois-Perret.

FLATS TO LET

Winchester Mansions, CAPE TOWN South Africa
Beach Road, Sea Point
Ideal situation, comfortable & up-to-date; constant hot water, central heating; near tram & buses. Apply HERBERT PENNY LIMITED, 45 St. George's St., CAPE TOWN. Phone 6025.

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GERMANY—New laid eggs daily; spring chickens, ducks; mail orders filled. Geflügelfarm VALTIN, Elstra b/Kamenz, Sa.

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DENMARK, ROSKILDE—A large comfortable villa beautifully situated by Roskilde Fiord, 40 minutes' drive from Copenhagen, 2 Km. from Roskilde. Old garden 1 Tdl. 1. (ca. 1.50 acre); own riyelé to beach; 7 living rooms, bathroom, etc.; large cellar; coach house and horse stable; Mrs. S. THOLSTRUP, Roskilde.

MILLINERY

BERLIN—Ladies' hats, also remodelling. HELENE PAULSON Meistertin, Below Str., 54, am Dennewitzplatz.

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PARIS—PENSION VERRIER, 162 Av. Victor Hugo, Paris (near Etoile)—Well-known & highly recommended family pension; all conveniences; moderate rates; English spoken.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Lady (60) trained in giving special care and attention, examined Mat. Exper. rienced with children, seeks post. AULIG, Langebielau, Schles. Eduard Wagnerstr. 7.

SWISS LADY, well trained housekeeper, fond of children, desires position in family; apply to MISS HOFER, Aeffikon bei Regensdorf, Switzerland.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Subiaco—Beautiful residence facing Kings Park; 6 rms. (2 fine); 6 rooms, modern conveniences, M. A. P., 113 Thomas St.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Claremont—Properties in Claremont Avenue and Stirling Road for sale. Write Page-Rae Estate, Perth.

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VIENNA

VOLKSWOHL-GUMMIERSOHLUNG
Rubber soles for old and new shoes Repairs
Wien, 8. Bezirk Margarethen Str. 139
Telephone A 25473

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PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2. Tel. Vester 3059

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All kinds taught.
Pupils and Orders Solicited.
EMILIE BJUFSTRØM
DRACHMANNSVEJ 18, CHARLOTTENLUND
Tel. Ordrup 2908

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CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes
Many years of experience.

JUAN LES PINS
French Riviera
HOTEL DES ILES
RESTAURANT—GRILL ROOM
"La Poularde"
Pension from Frs. 60

NICE—FRENCH RIVIERA

Of Special Interest to House, Villa and Land Owners on the Riviera
Every class of reparation and construction thoroughly carried out. Estimates submitted free of cost. Resident owners or Bank references given.
HOVNANIAN & CO.
Contractors and Builders
2 BD. VICTOR-HUGO, NICE

PARIS

Grand Garage Descombes
(Mr. Graf, Succ.)
13, rue Descombes, Paris (17ème)
Porte Champerret.
Tel.: Wagram 19-19
Complete and Conscientious Garage
SERVICE
ACCESSORIES

SUZANNE DENTART
DRESSES—COATS
150 charming models
Any model can be copied in 3-4 days or sold outright
Dresses . . . 500-900 frs.
Coats . . . 600-900 frs.
14, rue de Mauboeuge Apartment 3rd floor
Tel.: Trudaine 58-69.

HAIR DRESSING
Hair Cut or Water Wave, 10 frs. Permanent Waving—20% Reduction on tariff on presentation of this advertisement.
Hair Specialities in all branches at moderate prices.
A. ALBERT
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Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled Purchases Made
Mr. & Mrs. AMMONS
European address: Hotel Cecilia
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AMERICAN-FRANCO-ITALIAN RESTAURANT
22 rue de Ponthieu
(Rond Point des Champs Elysées)
Tel. Elysées 66-09
REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

GERMANY

BERLIN

PENSION NAUMANN
Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Nikolsburger Platz 6
Phone: H. 1 Uhland 4704, 4705, 1390
First Class House
Running water in every room

Fine Leather Goods—Travel Requisites
Repairs of Every Description
TRUNKS
GUSTAV SCHMIDT, Sattlermeister
Belle-Alliance Str. 102 (Hall. Tor)
Tel. Bergmann 831
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GERMANY

BERLIN (Continued)

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fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
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Moderate Prices

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Also made to measure. Moderate prices.
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GERMANY

BERLIN (Continued)

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Stets elegante Neuheiten

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Every Detail Attended to
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Fensterreinigung
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Every kind of Coal, Coke, Anthracite, etc.
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Best Meat & Choice Sausage
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Spez. Versand in Braunschweiger Qualitätskonserven

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Two Minutes from Station
Close to Main Post Office
Rooms from 3.- Marks Upwards
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KARL VOGEL
Kl. Plauensche Str. 38
Werkstatt für Herrenmoden

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

GERMANY

DRESDEN
(Continued)

For Happy Children
Poems by Gabriele Florey
Artistic colour prints by Alfred Mallick
HERBERT RUDOLPH, Verlagsbuchhandlung
Augsburger Str. 3. Tel. 31802
FÜR FROHE KINDERHERZEN
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Farb. Künstlerbilder von Alfred Mallick

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. . . Alpakasilber . . . Erste Fabrikate.
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Lieferungen ausser dem Hause
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French and English lessons for beginners and advanced, single or in groups. Latin, German, and Mathematics
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Curtains Underwear
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Wäsche und Unterzeuge

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Tooth paste, Hairwash
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Good style. Best references.
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GERMANY

HAMBURG
(Continued)

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Please call at our shop: Gr. Burstah 65

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Salmon and Fish Smokeries *Estab. 1871*
See export advertisement on another page.

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Altona Ottensen
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Blumen—Pflanzen—Dekorationen

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House & Kitchen Articles, Glass & China
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Member of Deutscher Werkbund.

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Bekannter Treffpunkt

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High Class Confectioners
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ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS

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of every kind
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Versicherungen aller Art
der Nordstern-Versicherung

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Kolonialwaren—Delikatessen

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Prices from 4-10 guilders.

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Conradkade 2 & 3
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19 Lung Arno Acciaioli
Florentine Jewelry
every variety of stones.
Specialty, Fine Silver Work
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston

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A marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera
Homelike, Moderate Prices
Prop. Valentini Family

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New Proprietor
Open all the year. Large garden directly on the sea, with all modern comforts, running water in all rooms. Pension from 35 to 40 lire.
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Telephone 26261

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Paul U. Bergströms A.B.
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MODERN TEA AND LUNCH ROOM
Drottninggatan 74 Hötorget 13
Hornsgatan 54

Songs Recorded in Swedish
by Maj Jern.
(Dreams, by Arthur Smyth.
X 3470 "Behold, what manner of love" from (Gen. 1:26, 27. I John 3: 1, 2).
Price Kr. 3.50
Available from authorized dealers round the Country or
"HUSBONDENS "HIS MASTER'S

ROST" VOICE"
Kungsgatan 4

High Class KNITTED GOODS
OSCAR Kungsgatan 10
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Carpets Curtains Tapestries
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Kungsgatan
5
"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits
in Scandinavia

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you will find the well-assorted
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Quality guaranteed

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SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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Standard Portables, Noiseless
Office Furniture

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Kodaks Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zytglockenlaube 4

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SHOE-HOUSE
HANS SACHS A. G.
Management
HUBER-MÜNGER
You find the Shoe for every occasion
MODERATE PRICES
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Ermeto—Watches
Patek Philippe & Co., Geneva
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

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Berne Zürich
The HOUSE *for*
CARPETS *and* LINOLEUM

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Bedding, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A.G.
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Founded 1868

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FOR SALE
from private property
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(Italian School)
Bühlstrasse 28, Berne

All Sorts of BOOKS
obtainable from
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Berne, Switzerland

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Bern's Stationery Shop
fountain pens, visiting cards

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at the
Speciality House for Gloves
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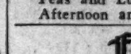

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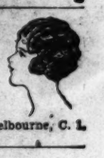

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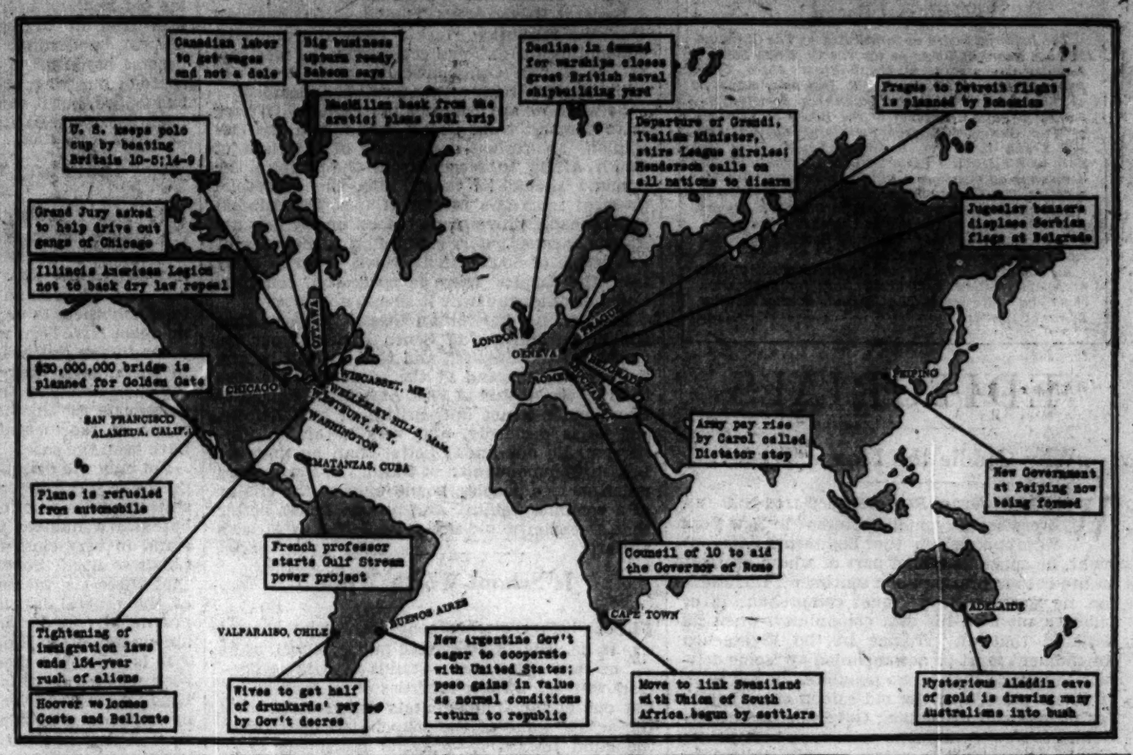
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canadian labor to get wages and not a dole
Big business upturn ready, Baboom says
Decline in demand for warships closes great British naval shipbuilding yard
Peoria to Detroit flight is planned by Bohemian
MacMillan back from the arctic; plans 1931 trip
U. S. keeps polo cup by beating Britain 10-8; 14-9
Departure of Grandi, Italian Minister, stirs League circles; Henderson calls on all nations to disarm
Grand Jury asked to help drive out gangs of Chicago
Jugoslav bankers displace Serbian flags at Belgrade
Illinois American Legion not to back dry law repeal
$30,000,000 bridge is planned for Golden Gate
CHICAGO
LONDON
GENEVA
ROME
PEIPING
Army pay rise by Carol called Dictator step
Plane is refueled from automobile
SAN FRANCISCO ALAMEDA, CALIF.
WASHINGTON
MATANZAS, CUBA
New Government at Peiping now being formed
French professor starts Gulf Stream power project
Council of 10 to aid the Governor of Rome
Tightening of immigration laws ends 154-year rush of aliens
VALPARAISO, CHILE
BUENOS AIRES
CAPE TOWN
New Argentine Gov't eager to cooperate with United States; peso gains in value as normal conditions return to republic
Hoover welcomes Costa and Bellonte
Wives to get half of drunkards' pay by Gov't decree
Move to link Swaziland with Union of South Africa begun by settlers
Mysterious Aladdin cave of gold is drawing many Australians into bush

One Minute Biographies

Who: ROBERT MORRIS.

Where: England and the United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American financier and patriot, in large part responsible for the financing of the American Revolution. A native of Liverpool, England, he crossed the ocean when a lad to join his father in America. At first he was put in charge of a tutor in Philadelphia; then, having attained his majority, he and Thomas Willing entered into partnership in a shipping business. Their interests being largely bound up in commerce, Morris's attitude, where the nonimportation act of 1765 and the Stamp Act were concerned, was peculiarly courageous. The one he signed enthusiastically, opposing the other vehemently. Thus had he begun his public career which coincided with the gravest days in the history of the budding nation.

From the post of warden of the port, he became a member of the assembly, presently vice-president of the committee of public safety which was headed by Benjamin Franklin. In the autumn of 1775 he was elected a delegate to the second Continental Congress; in connection with which session history records that Morris was among those who felt the Declaration of Independence to be too premature a measure. Yet his name appears among those of the other signers. Three years later Congress had made him chief of its committee on finance, to which responsibility Morris clung, even refusing more conspicuous honors within his grasp. He felt that thus could he best serve the country and Congress, out of the depth of his business experience and the breadth of his knowledge of finance.

It has been said that the American Revolution succeeded as much because of Robert Morris's financial leadership as because of Franklin's diplomacy or Washington's military direction. During the war Morris again and again contrived to feed and clothe Washington's suffering forces; during the critical period which followed the war, when the national currency was deplorably debased, he again came to the rescue. He even issued his own note to the value of $400,000; every shilling of his own having already been advanced, he gave pledges of his credit and borrowed money from his friends. Unselfishly Morris laid down his own interests and desires for the good of the cause which he held so dear.

As superintendent of finance, Robert Morris was confronted with the tragedy of the failure of the states to meet their financial obligations to the Federal Government. His plans collapsing, he was forced to resign; but he never repudiated the personal liabilities which he had assumed for the Government. Morris sat in the first United States Senate which met in Philadelphia; retiring in 1795, he declined Washington's invitation to become first Secretary of the Treasury. Through the dishonesty of an associate, in the transaction of the purchase of frontier lands, Morris was for a short time discredited—even remaining three months in prison. But today everyone honors his splendid patriotic service to the struggling republic.

Brevities

Louisville Times: When winter comes it will put a frost on outdoor Tom Thumb golfing, but maybe by that time some genius will have devised a kind that can be played on a lapboard at home.

A Quotation for Today

THE only significance of life consists in helping to establish the kingdom of God; and this can be done only by means of the acknowledgment and profession of the truth by each one of us.—TOLSTOI.

The Mail Bag

Berkeley, California

Dear Mail Bag Readers:

Berkeley is a college town across the bay from San Francisco. We often cross on a ferryboat and drive out to the new Benevolent Association Sanatorium, which is certainly a charming structure. The views from the windows are all lovely and inspiring, too. I'll tell you about them.

Southward, through tall eucalyptus trees—their leaves like purple, vermilion and emerald pennants—you see the white ribbon of the highway, on which a constant stream (going and coming) of machines run over and between and around the green hills on the peninsula.

Westward, through more eucalypti, you catch glimpses of the dancing, sun-kissed waves of the Pacific Ocean, which is very near.

Northward, you look out over South San Francisco, white and interesting as any city anywhere in the sunlight or in the moonlight. San Francisco itself is just beyond the hills and you cannot see it.

Eastward, there are more beautiful hills, with charming residences dotting them, each fairly drowned in flowers, vines and blooming trees.

Just below the windows—in the area surrounding the Sanatorium — the ground slides down, jumps down, steps down to the most enchanting ravine possible. It has a brook, which sings busily and happily and contentedly all the time. And there are trees, lovely ones, and presently there will be flowers, and velvety lawns, and comfortable seats, and everything anyone could wish in such a spot. Doesn't it all sound delightful? It certainly is! And will be!

My two small, delighted nieces (to whom I read the Mail Bag letters), and I, wish to express our appreciation for the Mail Bag, and for every page of the Monitor, including the advertisements. We enjoy visiting the stores in our locality advertising in the Monitor.

The become-acquainted-with-each other idea the Mail Bag sponsors appeals very much to me. I would be more than pleased to receive letters in my mail box from "Over-Twenty" Monitor readers. M. H.

Long Prairie, Minnesota

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

My Uncle told me about the Mail Bag and I was at once interested.

We live in the land of 10,000 lakes, for there are about 10 lakes within about a radius of 15 miles about Long Prairie.

Minnesota is also a state of tall pine trees, and the great Mississippi has its source as a tiny creek in our State. Charles Lindbergh was born in the village of Little Falls, about 25 miles from here. Do any of the Mail Baggers live in Minnesota?

To me, the Mail Bag seems like a very clever way of making friends, especially in foreign countries. I should like to hear from girls of about 16 years of age, especially from Ireland, Scotland, Italy, France, and Spain; or from Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and other eastern states. Of course I should like to hear from any state in the Union, or any country in the world. Beryl B.

Princeton, Indiana

Dear Editor:

In expressing the joy that I receive from the Monitor, I wish to tell you how it has helped me in my school activities. In every branch of school life its help is used. It is very useful in debating the question of "Prohibition."

I should like to correspond with someone in St. Louis, Missouri, who attends the Principia. I would also like to correspond with someone in Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, etc.—at least in that part of our country. Formerly I corresponded with Horu M. of Tokyo, Japan, but since the earthquake I have not heard from her. If my letter is published and she sees it, will she please answer?

I am interested in all branches of athletics and all are found in our city. We have a football stadium, miniature golf course, a large golf course, tennis courts, several baseball diamonds, track field, swimming pool and a lake near the city where we swim and there is also a playground and picnic grounds there. I am 15, a member of the 4-H Club and Girl Scouts of our city, and play a violin in the high school orchestra.

The high school takes the Monitor and pupils and teachers enjoy reading it, I assure you. I am much interested in the Principia, for that is where I expect to receive my college education. I also hope to be a home economics teacher, for I love to cook and sew.

Wishing you and all the Mail Bag friends a very happy summer vacation, Mae R.

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, and I would appreciate having my letter published. I enjoy reading letters from foreign lands as they are so interesting and different.

Our little city isn't very large. There are about 75,000 or 80,000 people, not counting the university students, but after living in a large city, it seems small. The University of Oregon is in Eugene, and this makes the town a good deal more attractive and educational.

I have the sweetest little sister, Charlotte. She is only 2 years old but I'm sure that when she can write, she'll write to the Mail Bag.

We have two beautiful rivers here. One, the Willamette, runs through the north of the town, the other, the McKenzie, is just a short way from town. We also have two mountains, north and south. To the north is Spencer's Butte, and to the south is Skinner's Butte.

I am 15 years old and am interested in writing short stories, baseball, and all sports. Jessie C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Alan G. (8), Midlothian, Scotland.—Will exchange stamps and post cards.

Harold N. (14), Kew Gardens, N. Y.—Will exchange coins.

Girls

Moira G. (12), Midlothian, Scotland.—Will exchange stamps and post cards.

Gertrude G. (13), Shreveport, La.—Will exchange stamps.

Betty B. (14), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from overseas.

Dorothy D. (14), Beverly Hills, Calif.—A girl Scout, interested in short-story writing and stamp collecting.

Meryl D. (14), Sydney, N. S. W., Australia—From any country—especially America.

Marjorie R. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—From any country.

Virginia J. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in music. Collects post cards.

Dorothy M., Chicago, Ill.—From some girl in the United States.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Beauty Is Never Lost

Williamsburg, Va.

"TELL me a story," said the little girl beseechingly, looking up at the aunt who was visiting them. Auntie could not resist the pleading blue eyes and the winsome smile, although she had almost run out of stories.

Taking the little girl on her lap she began relating the first thing that occurred to her. She told of a wintry walk taken once near Boston with some other young people; of how they had passed a greenhouse, and the young men of the party had insisted on buying each girl a bunch of carnations. The fragrance and the beauty of the flowers were dwelt upon; "but," continued Auntie, "we walked a long distance after that in the snow, and when we reached home, the carnations had frozen and wilted, and we had to throw them away. Wasn't that a pity?"

"But you can always have the remembrance of them," said the child earnestly.

Only five, and her mother did not know that the child even knew the word "remembrance"! Yet she had voiced a tender lesson.

A Word a Day

Guerrilla

This word, which also appears in English as guerilla, was incorporated into our tongue from the Spanish, *guerrilla*, "a little war, skirmish," diminutive of *guerra*, "war," from the Old High German *werra*, "discord, strife."

As a noun we use the word to indicate one who carries on or assists in an irregular war, or one who engages in sniping or bush activities in connection with a regular war. As an adjective, the word means "pertaining to warfare carried on irregularly, and by independent bands."

Guer-ril'-la is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled geh-ril'-a, in which the *e* is as in *get*, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *sofa*.

"Mexico succeeded in stamping out the guerrilla warfare."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

North American Cities Puzzle

Start at any letter, and moving only to a connected letter, spell the names of nine prominent cities on the North American continent.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Mixed Mottoes Puzzle:

"All men are equal if upright and honest."—Jefferson.

"True friendship is a plant of slow growth."—Washington.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Why Coddle the Liquor Trade?

WHEN Governor Roosevelt declared that "an overwhelming public opinion" in New York was opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, he spoke as a man part of whose business in life is to appraise public sentiment. Doubtless, too, he spoke with an equal comprehension of public opinion in his own community, when he declared that any change in the Eighteenth Amendment must be accompanied by "some definite assurance that by no possibility, at no time, or in no place, can the old saloon come back." For purposes of discussion, Governor Roosevelt's view as to New York public opinion on both points may be accepted. It therefore becomes obligatory upon those who would follow his lead in prohibition legislation to consider what is his program for keeping the old-time saloon out of its former position of publicity and political power.

There are apparently two planks to his platform on this subject. He would permit not only state option but a wide measure of local option on the saloon question, extending down even to villages, and he would empower and direct the National Government to protect dry communities, presumably of state-wide extent, against invasion by the trade of wet neighbors. Secondly, in those states which might adopt a wet policy, he would have the sale of liquor made a state function.

Neither of these expedients is new. So far as the first is concerned, it is simply a recurrence to conditions existing prior to the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. The states then handled the liquor problem as they saw fit, and every dry state was at the mercy of its wet neighbor. It is true that no special obligation had then been laid upon the Federal Government to prevent traffic in liquors between wet and dry states, although the Webb-Kenyon Law, prohibiting such shipments of liquors over interstate commerce roads, was in existence and did partially meet the need of the situation. At that time, however, there were not available uncounted fleets of motorcars to pass dry frontiers, and swift power boats to elude watchers where the boundary was of navigable waters.

Today it is hardly credible that an Administration at Washington, which is condemned, often unjustly, for failure to guard against the shipment of liquors across the Canadian border, or their landing at ocean ports, would be better able to cope with the problem of innumerable interior frontiers, added to those exterior ones which now exist. Viewed from the purely pragmatic point, considering merely whether it could be made to work, it seems apparent that this plan would multiply the opportunities for forcing liquor upon those communities which do not desire it.

And the conduct of the sale by the states? That was tried once in South Carolina, and the corruption which its abandonment disclosed is still remembered by the people of that State. It vastly increased political corruption, and did not materially decrease speakeasies, which drew their stock in trade from the state dispensaries. It may be understood very readily why a politician, not without friendliness for Tammany Hall, could advocate the adoption of such a plan in New York State. Time was that the saloon supported Tammany. There is reason to think that the speakeasies are doing something of the sort today. But if to Tammany officials was delegated the task of supplying the liquors and supervising their distribution and sale to a thirsty community, it needs little imagination, and perhaps only a little recollection of what Tammany did when it merely supervised the saloons, to comprehend how great would be the boon to that organization. Does anyone doubt that the saloon would return in fact, if not in appearance?

Many moderate-minded people agree today with President Hoover that prohibition is an experiment. With him they will believe that its purpose is noble. Experimental as it is, it has done incalculable good. But it is an experiment which they will not be willing to abandon for still more problematical essays in the control of liquor selling by the friends of liquor. Always that trade has been a menace to morals, to health, and to prosperity. Those who would deal with it now should approach it with the purpose of its destruction, not with the intent of maintaining it under limitations which history has proved ineffective.

South Africa and Secession

IT HAS become almost a tradition to regard Gen. James B. Hertzog as the stormy petrel of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It was therefore not very surprising to learn that his first utterances on arriving in London to attend the Empire Conference had caused the usual flutter of excitement.

It will be remembered that at the conference of 1926 he was depicted by some writers as a veritable firebrand, a foe to British connection, a Separatist and all the rest of it. But what happened? Sitting around the table with the other Dominion representatives, he somehow lost the belligerent note heard on his native veldt. Instead, his was the counsel which assisted in framing a famous resolution which it is interesting to reproduce in view of the present situation. It read:

> They (Great Britain and the Dominions) are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

General Hertzog's was the voice that declared that the resolution "lays a deep and enduring foundation for national cooperation by members of the British Commonwealth of Nations"—of which South Africa was and still is a member.

So when we are informed that General Hertzog is to demand from Great Britain and the Dominions an explicit declaration of the right of South Africa to secede from the Empire the demand should be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. As a matter of fact, the demand will probably prove to be but an empty gesture. At any moment, it is claimed, if a majority of the people of South Africa voted to break away from the Empire, there is no reason, constitutional or otherwise, why it should not do so.

Further, no one for an instant believes that the Prime Minister of South Africa is out "to smash up the Empire" and that he will be any more of a firebrand at the conference of 1930 than he was at that of 1926. At heart the doughty Boer leader is not anti-British or anti-Empire, but he is decidedly, and very naturally, pro-African. No one knows better than he that the British Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary union of free peoples, bound only by the chains of a common welfare. And no one knows better that secession would not promote South Africa's welfare.

Is School Worth While?

THE "little red schoolhouse" isn't what it used to be. The $8,000,000,000 public school plant of the United States stands in striking contrast with the meager facilities of an earlier day. But one of the fundamentals which determines the actual value of the school—the attitude of the child toward it—presents much the same problem today as yesterday. One of the most frequent complaints is that the youth of today does not value, does not appreciate the wonderful educational opportunities thrown in his lap.

Just at this time of year that attitude takes a very practical form. John Scholar and his parents face the question whether he shall go back to school or get a job. With something more than an academic interest, they are asking: Is education worth while? From the strictly financial side statistics answer, "Yes." Some of them say that every day in school adds $25 to a man's lifetime earnings. Others assert that on the average the boy who leaves school at eighteen earns $2225 more in his first seven years out of school than the boy who leaves at fourteen earns in eleven years. One hitch in this is that the boy who is able to remain in school until he is eighteen is likely to have far higher home standards and general educational background, which have as much to do with his later earnings as does the extra schooling.

Yet despite the flaws in such generalized figures, facts undoubtedly favor the economic argument for going on in school—with exceptions. There are too many successful men who had little education and too many unsuccessful ones who had much education for anyone to believe that *every* boy—or girl—should finish all the schools the state can offer, even from the sole standpoint of future financial returns. There has been perhaps too much superstitious worship of Education. More critical examination of what education has to offer each individual and more careful "thinking through" of what the individual expects of education are called for.

But when all this is said, the reasons for going back to school, except in the most unusual cases, far outweigh the reasons for taking a job—always assuming that that essential thing, appreciation of school, is present or can be developed. Today with schools going so far beyond the three R's in the varied interests they offer to pupils, and with increasing efforts to relate academic learning to actual work or play, there can be few young people who should not at least complete high school unless special circumstances forbid. There is no normal child who cannot be touched somewhere in his own particular interests by intelligent teaching and awakened to develop his individual bent. And it is still true, as Ruskin said:

> The training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others.

That kind of training arouses and develops not only the mental but the spiritual capacities of the child, and he veritably blossoms in the knowledge that he has something to give to the world which no one else can give in exactly the same way. When that consciousness is obtained, there can be no lack of appreciation of education. Then the value of the school—whether it be one-room shack or million-dollar edifice—becomes immeasurable.

The Battle of Hambleden

VICTORY for quiet rural charm over the bold blare of modernity has been achieved in the sweet old village of Hambleden. This unspoiled spot is in Buckinghamshire, only a few miles from the house where William Penn lived and within an hour's run of Stoke Poges, where Thomas Gray wrote his famous Elegy. The Hambleden countryside looks just about the same now as it did in the eighteenth century, when Gray sang of that placid rustic eventide:

> Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
> And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
> Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
> And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

That verse is as true of Hambleden in 1930 as it was of Stoke Poges when it was published in 1750. And into this halcyon peace, into a Chiltern village sleeping amid the fragrant lanes and the dim green aisles of the beechwoods—a village innocent of a single "fill up here" petrol station—the post office, a few weeks ago, brought a big red telephone box! It stuck this sharp-colored structure in the very middle of the old rural hamlet, whose sober grays and russets are its pride, and whose only shop is tucked away around the corner by the side of a crystal brook, a babbling stream as clear now as on the day when, in 1588, the folk hereabout saw, mayhap, on neighboring hills the blazing beacons that called them to boot and spur to repel the menace of the Spanish Armada.

So a protest was made, and intrenched officialdom went down before the sturdy will of Hambleden. The red was repainted to a soft and gentle creamy color that tones with Hambleden—but what does that matter? It is symbolic of much that matters. It means a victory for rural charm and leafy peace, a triumph for a bit of the genuine old England over the insistent march of the iron heel of urging, surging, and sometimes blatant, modernity. England cannot afford to become bankrupt of her rural beauty. True, the spate of hurrying, scurrying urbanization cannot be stopped, but it can be toned down. That is the meaning of the Battle of Hambleden.

India and the Round Table

SO MANY influential Indians will, after all, attend the coming "round table" conference in London as to raise reasonable hopes that any agreed decisions which this gathering may reach will command sufficient support in India to enable them to be put into operation. It would no doubt have been well if Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian Nationalist leaders had been willing to participate. There are compensating advantages, however, in the very abstention of these extremists, for this has rendered possible a wider range of representation than would otherwise have been the case.

Not only will delegates be present who are competent to speak for the semi-independent Indian states and for practically all the Muhammadans, but also a number of Hindus and others who stand in very close relations with the National Congress itself. So wide has the net been cast that there are within it many elected members of the central legislative assembly and of the provincial councils who in the past have been among the bitterest opponents of British rule.

It is true that those who are to attend have been selected for this purpose by Lord Irwin, the King's representative at Delhi, and not chosen by any special popular vote. But the vastness of the Indian population and its extreme backwardness in political development is thought to have made any other course impracticable. It may prove to be the case that, even with the Nationalists excluded, those who remain are too mutually antagonistic to agree upon anything tangible. Even in this event the gathering should be useful if only to clear away misunderstandings on such points as are not fundamental to the great problem involved. This problem is to decide how India can best move toward conditions under which it can rule itself peaceably without further British help.

The round-table conference, incomplete though it may be, bids fair to represent at least a majority of those elements whose consent is necessary for changes of the kind proposed. It will serve its purpose well if it brings these elements into any real semblance of an accord.

In Faery Lands Forlorn

THE first international congress of Arthurian scholars, recently held at Truro, the famous town in the duchy of Cornwall, which formed part of the legendary domains of King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table, seems to be an inexplicably delayed tribute to so glorious a figure of romance. But it is undoubtedly the enchanted circle drawn round Arthur's court by Geoffrey of Monmouth and Sir Thomas Malory that has prevented for so long any concerted "digging" on the part of scholars in so amazingly rich a field of research.

Thus it is not surprising that, although an English professor is reported to have expressed her conviction that King Arthur was really King Henry II, little was revealed at Truro that would substantiate that conviction. Nor does there seem to be much to choose between the two theories of the origin of the legend of the Holy Grail. For whether, as is claimed by a professor of Columbia University, it was first evolved in Ireland and Wales, or, as a professor of St. Andrews University would have it, it is embedded in the mythology of ancient Greece, the story of the quest of the Holy Grail continues to fascinate countless readers as well as to inspire poets and musicians. Even the more recent interpretation which John Erskine seeks to impose on the relations between the chief actors of the drama of Queen Guinevere and Sir Launcelot, shrewd and witty as in parts it is, fails to lift that golden haze which envelops these subjects of

> . . . old, unhappy, far-off things,
> And battles long ago . . .

The age of chivalry, as it is painted in the Arthurian legends, has in all probability never existed. Medieval minstrels were as fond of creating a romantic background for the ideals of their age as the Roman poets were of singing the praises of a nonexistent golden age. But there was more enthralling mystery, more delightful romance in the stories of King Arthur's court than in the pale accounts of the blissfulness that fell to the share of the dwellers in the golden age. This no doubt explains why King Arthur and his knights are still capable of ravishing the imagination. It also explains the powerful influence that Arthurian tradition has exerted not alone over the imagination of ordinary folks, but also over the fancies of some of the greatest poets.

Editorial Notes

Two Hoboken (N. J.) postmen, never late to work in thirty-five and forty-seven years' service, respectively, were pensioned recently against their will. Retirement with pay seems less humane in these cases than permanent jobs with retirement at will.

Builders of an office structure in Wilmington, Del., used welding instead of riveting and prepared concrete elsewhere to keep away the mixer's rattle. By minimizing their noises the builders attracted unusual attention, but it was favorable.

The dove of peace, in its increasingly successful flights about the world, evidently visited the Arab desert tribes, for these warlike clans have met at Beersheba to settle long-standing feuds. They even have made plans for such a gathering each year.

Now that tags instead of tirades tell Atlanta (Ga.) pedestrians when they violate a traffic law, patrolmen can leave walkers in a better mood by making a "tag, you're it," game of their rebukes.

Why not help the unemployment situation by doing your Christmas shopping now?

Meeting a Puzzle Krewe

REALLY it was more like a family reunion—the Puzzle family reunion—than a convention. Hence the designation, "The Krewe," applied by its delegates to themselves, seems far more appropriate than the Ninety-Fourth Semiannual Convention of the National Puzzlers' League, Incorporated. Name the organization what you will, however, the fact outstands that at Seaside Park, N. J., this year, surf bathing, boating, golfing and motoring, all offered pleasant diversion from the puckered brows, scratching of heads, and burning of midnight oil that usually attend the search for an elusive word needed to complete a rhomboid, a pyramid, or a square.

* * *

Soon after reaching the hotel I began looking for puzzlers, fully expecting to find somewhere here and there a group, with pencil and paper—and perhaps the essential reference books—deeply engrossed in puzzling. As is the custom at many conventions, those in attendance wore the badges of the organization, which were inscribed with the wearer's name. Outsiders, catching a glimpse of these names, would have been somewhat surprised to note instead of *G. W. Brown, John Jones,* or *Mary Green,* such unfamiliar names as *Lars Porsena, M. E., Miss Fitts, Lady Baltimore, L. M. N. Terry,* and the like, for, be it understood, true puzzlers are always known by noms de plume.

I noted a little group of puzzlers at one end of the hotel lobby, and on joining them found *Quefanon* and his sister *Bunny,* both of them teachers of mathematics in New York high schools, getting ready for a dip in the surf. I was asked to accompany them, that I might have an opportunity to meet other members of the Krewe. On the way to the beach *Bunny* showed me a word-square of her own invention. "Twelve members of the animal kingdom," she said, "are represented therein, by following the King move, as in chess."

C N X
I O Y
F L W

One of the first to greet me on the sands was *H. S. Law,* known outside of Puzzledom as Mrs. ——, but what does it matter? In Puzzledom she is *H. S. Law.* I never found out what the initials represented, but I conjecture that they might have stood for *Her Specialty,* because she was recently graduated, the only woman in her class, from the South Jersey Law School.

* * *

Taking me under her wing as a sort of adopted nephew—and being one of the latest members, I was treated everywhere with the special attentions usually showered on a newly arrived baby—she soon acquainted me with *Arty Ess,* official editor of the Enigma, a monthly magazine devoted exclusively to puzzles, and published by the league.

R. T. S.—for his "nom" is a phonetic derivative of his initials—is an assistant dean of the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pa. That institution as yet offers no courses in puzzling, but he explained that the Enigma, now in its 323d issue, is a publication for puzzlers by puzzlers, and as such contains those problems so dear to the puzzlers' heart: Deltagrams, Charades, Homonyms, Squares, Pyramids, Trinades, Numericals, Reversals, Linkades, Acrostics, Diamonds, Beheadments, Alphagrams, Halfsquares, Transposals, Deletions, Hexdecagons, Mutations, Rebuses, Anagrams, and the now popular Cryptograms, not to mention countless others.

Incidentally, crossword puzzles find no place in the Enigma, being considered by members of the N. P. L. mere child's play. Some sixty puzzles appear each month, interspersed with articles and chat about puzzles and puzzlers.

* * *

Beach ball and the surf beckoned, and for some time puzzles seemed forgotton in the excitement, yet here and there a comment would be heard, indicating that, once a puzzler, always a puzzler. "That's the trouble with you syndicatists," said *Omar,* known throughout the Krewe as a soloist—one who solves his puzzles without any outside assistance—(a syndicatist, by the way, is one who solves them in coöperation with two or three others) "there's too much teamwork with that ball." Several of the scorned syndicatists, in their effort to keep the ball aloft, had finally muffed it, and it fell to *Omar* to get in a little solo work.

A beach party that night drew out a number of later arrivals, and one incident which occurred affords, perhaps, an excellent illustration of the true comradeship expressed by every member of the Krewe. During the evening a big six-footer made his way to me: "*Puzzlesmith,*" he said, "I'm *Dan D. Lyon.*" We shook hands. "I reached the hotel a few minutes ago," he continued, "but had neglected to make a reservation. I found every room taken, but the clerk kindly suggested that some member of the Krewe might be willing to double up with me. He asked if I knew you. 'If his name is in the directory, that is enough for me,' I replied. 'Just put my bag up in his room. I know it will be O. K.'" And it was.

Dan D. Lyon, who spends his days as Traveling Inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad, spends his nights—as do all good puzzlers—puzzling. In this connection *Pearlie Glen* told me in confidence that if she were ever to begin married life again she would first ascertain if the prospective husband had any interest in puzzles. "Our light bills are simply terrible," she said, "and our cellar is piled to the top with puzzle papers and books."

Primrose, who is the husband of *Pearlie Glen,* and who is an instructor of architectural designing at the Maryland Institute of Art and Design, at Baltimore, is one of the co-authors of Real Puzzles, perhaps one of the best books on the subject ever published. "Puzzling is said to be the oldest and most universal game in existence," he told me. "To the thoughtful and studious mind there is both antiquity and dignity in the puzzle art, its dignity being coincident with its antiquity."

Puzzlers, like new industries, are constantly adding words to the English language, and at the convention meeting *Primrose* assured the members that several publishers of dictionaries had agreed that their next edition would carry the word "carefree," which, it appears, first saw the light of day at a previous convention. "Geosere," meaning "folding of the earth," was coined by *Jack O'Lantern,* who, with *G. A. Slight (Gaslight),* added much illuminating discussion to the delegation. Compilers of dictionaries were authorized to include it in their next editions.

* * *

The election of officers resulted in the presidency being given to *N. Jineer,* who duly lives up to her pseudonym as Service Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A graduate in engineering of Columbia and Cornell Universities, she is one of two only of her sex in the United States engaged in this line of activity. League members were assured that matters would proceed along the right track for another six months, at which time the next convention will hold forth at Baltimore.

Vice-President *D. C. Ver* has a reputation for deceiving many a puzzler with his contributions to the Enigma. *Pat,* second vice-president, puzzles away his time between Scarsdale, N. Y., and Florida. To *C. Saw* were given the duties of secretary, while to *Primrose* were intrusted the financial holdings of the league.

The closing banquet found *Dan D. Lyon* in the toastmaster's chair, attendance upon some fifty odd conventions giving him excellent opportunity to judge of the puzzling ability of many of his colleagues. Everyone was called upon to say something pertaining to puzzles, and if, as in the case of *D. C. Ver's* daughter *Dorothy,* they had nothing more to say than that, while they didn't care much for puzzles, they did like the puzzlers, this was sufficient to endear them to the hearts of all.

Even *Domino Sugar's* "I just love you-all"—she and her husband, *Fred Domino,* came all the way from Mississippi to attend the meeting—in that soft drawl of the Sunny South, brought plenty of applause, while the more serious discourses on nine-squares, by *T. Hinker*—a slate manufacturer of Pennsylvania, whose automobile is said to be packed with reference books as he tours the country—and by *Ralph,* a former head of the league, on solving in general, especially parliamentary procedure in league meetings, held the attention of all.

* * *

It is still somewhat of a puzzle whether *P. Nut's* dramatic rendition of "For Goodness Sake"—he has a reputation as a popular radio entertainer over Station WPEN, though it is greatly to be regretted that television does not as yet permit his facial grimaces to be seen by his listeners—or the united singing by the members of *Zorodster's* composition, "Our League," to the air, "Maryland, My Maryland," caused the greater reverberation in the banquet hall. There's no puzzle, however, about the lateness of the hours usually kept by puzzlers. Two o'clock the following morning witnessed the breaking up of a large circle of members who had gathered on the hotel veranda. The good-night message which echoed through the halls was:

"See you all in Baltimore next February."

E. M. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE beautiful public bathing beach of Wannsee Lake, a few miles out of Berlin, which is a model for the whole world, attracted one Sunday during the recent spell of tropical heat the record of nearly 80,000 persons. The municipality has worked wonders during the last winter, building terraces and adding innumerable bathing boxes, several good restaurants and even shops. The order is exemplary and every precaution is taken; there is ample room for all, both on the yellow sands and in the clear water with its gently sloping strand.

80,000 Visit Wannsee Beach

No one is more joyful than the children, that is, until some tiny tot goes astray, but even that contingency is soon cared for. On a tongue of the beach stands a man in ducks and white cap, a huge bell in one hand, a megaphone in the other. By his side you may often see small children on whose faces tears are giving place to a smile of confidence as the big man in ducks espouses their cause. A loud ring of the bell is followed by an announcement through the megaphone something like this: "Here is a little girl, fair-haired, answering to the name of Gretchen" or "Here is a boy who calls himself Peterchen. Parents please come!" And the summons is obeyed as quickly as possible, to mutual satisfaction. This is one of the features of the "Freibad," and is popularly known as the "island of lost children."

* * *

Berlin has now at many of the busiest centers a policeman with a band round his arm to indicate that he speaks and understands English. Occasionally you may come across a French-speaking constable, but there are not so many such. One of these linguistic policemen is perhaps unique in his profession, and Berlin is very proud of him. He speaks fluently twelve languages, and is now learning in his spare time Hungarian—considered one of the most difficult of languages—Dutch and Rumanian. As might be imagined, this linguistic genius was not always a policeman; in the war he was an interpreter; his father was a Russian officer and his mother a German. Stress of the times led him to his present vocation and, his post being at the city railway station, which is the terminus for all trains from the east, he is repeatedly able to assist Russians, Finns and other foreigners, whose delight at hearing their own language is as great as his own pleasure in helping them.

Ask a Policeman in 12 Languages

* * *

Doubts have frequently been expressed even in German literary circles regarding the authenticity of Dr. Faust, the chief person in Wolfgang von Goethe's celebrated play. The question whether Dr. Faust ever really existed has now been, it is said, answered in the affirmative through the discovery of an autograph in the Municipal Library at Frankfort. Prof. Arthur Richel, one of the chief librarians, has just found in the old Dominican section a Latin edition of the works of Justin, which bears on the title page a dedication written by hand and signed "Dr. Johann Faust." This contains the words, both in Latin and Greek: "Pray for me" and "The God of sinners has found me," which obviously express, it is thought, a change of mentality in the original Faust.

"Did Faust Really Exist?" "Yes!"

* * *

The Harz Mountains, beautiful as they are with their deep pine forests, are somewhat deficient in water, the Brocken district especially so. The romantic River Bode is really a rushing mountain stream and unsuitable for bathing, but it has been turned to good account by the authorities of Schierke, one of the loveliest spots in the Harz. At a height of 2165 feet a public bathing place has just been completed at that resort, fed by the waters of the Bode and commanding a fine view of the Brocken. This is the highest of the kind in the whole of North Germany.

Bathing Place on Mountain Side